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BOSTON - AN IMMIGRANT PORT

A thesis submitted by
Frederick Wilhelm Ringdahl
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Master of Arts in the
Department of Economics

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OUTLINE

Introduction

Settlement of Town.

Colonial and Town Regulations concerning Immigrants.

1637 - Permission must be obtained to entertain a stranger.

1647 - Permission must be obtained within 8 days of arrival. Jesuits and priests forbidden to enter.

1655 - Bonds required of new-comers.

1658 - Quakers forbidden to enter.

Feeling toward the Negro

1670-1700 - Records show numbers of people warned out of town.

1723 - Immigrants from Ireland for least three years must register.

1672 - Town asks for power to eject those who settle without permission.

1685 - French people in town.

1700 - Jesuits and priests must immediately depart.

1707 - A Palatine warned out of town.

1707 - Blank certificates printed in order to obtain better knowledge of passengers landed at Boston

- 1714 - Items that must be reported to Selectmen: to be given within 30 days.
Number of arrivals in June.
- 1722 - Considerable Irish immigration: smallpox: quarantine station at Castle Island.
- 1723 - Irish arrivals for last three years and all future Irish immigrants must register.
- 1733-1739 - Arrivals of Palatinates, Spaniards, convicts, slaves and Irish.
- 1741 - Officer appointed to look after strangers: smallpox.
- 1747 - Impressment of sailors: disorders: "Strangers" blamed.
- 1750 - Province loans ship for trip to Ireland to import Irish. Amount of water, provisions and air space on ships regulated.
- 1753 - Twenty days allowed in which to report strangers. anyone not reporting became liable for all town charges.
- 1756 - Cargo of slaves.
- 1763 - Law regulating admission of strangers printed and posted. A Jew mentioned.
- 1795.- First Boston society for "Aid of Immigrants"

State Legislation

- 1801 - Boston asks General Court to forbid
Mulattos, Lascars and East Indians to
reside in State.
- 1809 - Feeling toward French.
- 1831 - Vessels must provide information about
passengers: \$200 bond required for each.
- 1834-1860 - Nativist movement: Boston a center:
Riots.
- 1837 - Head tax added: certain persons exclu-
ded: bond required.
- 1848 - Superintendent of alien passengers ap-
pointed by General Court: List of pas-
sengers and other information to be
sent to all town and city clerks in
State.
- 1851.- State Board of Commissioners established
for general supervision of immigrants.
- 1863.- State Board of Charities takes charge
of immigration
- 1882 - Railroads bringing in strangers must
give bond
- 1880-1896 - A. P. A. - Boston a center.

Federal Laws

- 1819 - Amount of space per passenger established
 Certain information to be furnished.
- 1917 - Present general law governing immigration.
- 1921 - Three per cent law.

Boston

- Polls and Population 1680-1784.
- Principal immigrant groups.
- Increase in population 1790-1930
- Arrivals 1830-1930
- Passengers from United Kingdom 1820-1845
- Rank as a port of entry
- Nationality of arrivals at Boston 1850-1890
- Massachusetts foreign born 1900-1910
- Massachusetts foreign and native born by decades 1850-1920
- Massachusetts foreign and native born - increase by number and per cent 1855- 1920 by five year periods.
- Boston foreign and native born in 1850 and 1855
- Boston foreign and native born by wards - gain or loss and per cent.
- Chief center of foreign born in 1920.

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Boston

Nativity of foreign born population 1855-1920.

Comparison with other cities which have a large foreign born population.

Nationalities of which Boston has the largest number of any city or town in the State.

Area of city - number of buildings.

Size of families: city and state.

Increase of foreign and native born. Number and per cent 1850-1915.

Schools

Number of children in school by age groups; 7-13, 14-15 and 16-17 years by wards.

Illiteracy; 1895, 1915, 1920.

Evening schools. Day schools for immigrants.

Needed changes in schools for immigrants.

Number of polls: naturalized citizens; number of those voting at elections.

Dependents, Defectives, and Delinquents.

Number helped by Associated Charities.

Nationalities helped by Overseers of the Poor.

Nationalities helped by the State.

State Division of Immigration and Americanization.

Private societies helping at the wharves and in the city.

Kinds of aid given by societies organized on a racial basis

Description of the Federated Jewish Charities
Foreign language newspapers.

Foreign language churches.

Employment

Occupations of foreign and native born.

Chief occupations of foreign born

Means of obtaining employment.

Foreign language banks.

Crowding - persons per room - comparison with other large cities.

Description of conditions in North and West ends.

Playgrounds, parks, shower baths, gymnasiums.

Libraries.

Evening centers.

Conclusion

Assimilation thru the schools.

BOSTON - AN IMMIGRANT PORT

by

Frederick Wilhelm Ringdahl.

Massachusetts Bay Colony was founded in 1630 by a band of about 1000 Puritans. Shortly after the settlement in Charlestown, lack of good drinking water caused the removal of settlers across the Charles River to the section known as the North End of Boston. Because of its location and good harbor, this settlement grew faster than the others, becoming the chief colony as it is now the chief city, in all New England. Settlers for this section as well as for the town entered thru its gates.

Strictly speaking, the people who came from the United Kingdom up to the time of the Revolution were colonists because they came to a land that was owned by England. Immigration then commences after the Revolution, yet the English colonists looked upon any other race as aliens and did not approve of them. Massachusetts particularly discouraged the coming of all who disagreed with her in religious matters and most immigration of that sort went to the Middle and Southern colonies.^{1.}

^{1.}Winthrop: Life and Letters of Gov. Winthrop P. 182.
Mass. Acts & Resolves Vol. II P. 337; Vol. III P. 982.

During the ten years following 1630 the persecutions of Charles I and Archbishop Laud drove about 20,000 English to the colony. It was these settlers who founded the towns to the south and west of Boston. After this influx of settlers, immigration practically ceased and for the next century and a half, more went to England than came from England to the colony.¹

Seven years after the establishment of the colony, the General Court passed an order to the effect that no town or person in the colony should receive or entertain any new-comer without the permission of the authorities on penalty of a fine of £100 on the town for each offence.² This law was primarily for the purpose of preventing paupers from obtaining a legal settlement and the law became the basis of regulations passed by the town in regard to new-comers entering by land or water.

In accordance with the statute, Boston passed an ordinance in 1647 saying that "No inhabitant shall entertain man or woman from any other town or country as a sojourner or with intent to reside" except on giving notice to the selectmen for their approval within eight days of their coming. The penalty for non-compliance was 20s.³ Yet financial gain caused one

1. Wm. C. Endicott Jr.: Commercial Relations of U. S. 1785-6 Appendix III, p. 1967.
2. Records of Mass. Bay Colony: Vol. I, p. 196. May, 1637.
3. Report of Record Com. - Boston Town Records - City Dec. #46, p. 90, Jan. 29, 1647.

John Button in 1651 to be brought before the selectmen and fined 20s. for letting a "forriner" have a shop and entertainment in his house without the consent of the selectmen.¹ He was ordered to eject the stranger forthwith.

Not only was there fear of people becoming charges on the colony, but also distrust of persons of a differing religious belief. This crystallized in a colony law in 1647 ordering that no Jesuits and priests be admitted and was followed by laws in 1656 to prevent the coming of Quakers.²

In 1655 the General Court passed a stricter law concerning new-comers. It was a permissive act allowing towns to require bonds of all arrivals or forbid their entrance absolutely and it also contained a penalty for not reporting a new-comer to the selectmen.³ Boston took advantage of this legislation but not all citizens of the town were careful to obey. For in 1657 Derman Mahoone was fined 20 shillings for entertaining two Irish women and also warned "to quit his house of them at his peril."⁴

Some indication of the feeling at this period toward the Negro is shown in the action taken in the case of Thomas Deane who "hath employed a Negro in the

1. Boston Record Com. City Doc. #46, May 6, 1651

2. Boston Record Com. City Doc. #46.

3. Records of Mass. Bay Colony: Vol. III, p.376.

4. Reports of Record Com. Oct. 29, 1657.

manufacturing of a cooperage contrary to the orders of the town." It was ordered that he should not do so after the 14th of the month "on penalty of 20 shillings for each day of the continued offense."¹.

From 1670 to 1700 many persons were warned out of town because they had not complied with the regulations of the selectmen regarding settlement in Boston.².

Tho some increase in population resulted in 1660 (Mass. Bay Colony increased from 16,026 to 23,467 from 1654 to 1665)³. when the monarchy was restored in England, it was not until around 1700 that any noticeable numbers arrived. At that time, the textile industry of Ireland was nearly destroyed at the instance of the English manufacturers.⁴. At the same time the leases of the so called Scotch settlers of the north expired and were largely sold to the natives. The former emigrated to the new world. That Boston began to feel this immigration about 1720 is shown by the ordinance of 1723 requiring all who had come from Ireland for the last three years to register.⁵. The opposition to the immigrants at this time was based on economic grounds, but the opposition to the immigrants from the south of Ireland who came later, was based on religious difference. This aversion was fostered by conditions in the

1. Boston Record Com. City Doc. #50 p. 5, may 5, 1661.

2. Boston Record Com. City Doc. #46.

3. Mass. Census: 1915.

4. Immigration. H. P. Fairchild: p. 37.

5. Boston Record Com. City Doc. #137 p. 177.

new world. For the colomists had wars with the Indians from their founding and fear of the Indian existed all along the Frontier. With the fear of the Indians went the fear of the Jesuits who had so much influence over them. As a result, hostility against Catholics was kept alive.

During this period, the minutes of the selectmen also contain references to many cases where the inhabitants gave bonds that new-comers would not become charges upon the town. Yet the law was not wholly satisfactory to Boston. Therefore in the year 1679 the town petitioned the General Court for power "to eject all such persons who come from other towns or countries" without having the permission to settle from the selectmen. The petition further relates that because of the location of Boston it is the "resort of all sorts of persons from all parts both by seas and land."¹

Besides English and Irish, some French immigration had also taken place previous to 1685.² For in that year mention was made of a French minister marrying and baptizing contrary to law. During the next year it was noted that there were several French families in town.

In 1700 the General Court again enacted a law

1. Boston Record Com. Vol. 7, p. 135 - 1679.

2. Boston Record Com. City Doc. Vol. 10, p. 60-61.

directing that all Jesuits and priests should immediately depart or suffer "perpetual punishment."¹

In 1707 a Palatine was warned out of town and the selectmen also tried to get a more accurate return made to them of all arrivals by sea.

Apparently masters of vessels had been slack about giving information concerning immigrants to the selectmen as the province law required. For on June 9, 1707, it was ordered that the town have printed blank certificates which should be "lodged at the Impost Office in order to more readily obtain knowledge of passengers who arrive in town."² On July 14 of the same year, it was ordered that complaint be brought against the master of a vessel for "not attending the law about passengers and imposing on the town the charge of supporting" passengers who came with him.

In 1714, more information was required of persons who entered Boston.³ The town order read that anyone receiving in his house as tenant or inmate, a person not admitted as an inhabitant by the selectmen (except strangers who become apprentices to any free holder), must give notice within 30 days to a selectman or town clerk of the name of such stranger, time of arrival, place from which he last came, and his circumstances.

1. Mass. Acts & Resolves: Vol 1; p. 423.

2. Boston Record Com. City Doc. #75, p. 61 seq.

3. Boston Record Com. City Doc. # 137.

Failure to do so entailed a penalty of 20s. for each offence. No person coming into town could open any shop or exercise his trade without first getting a certificate from the town clerk admitting him to the town. The usual penalty of 20s. for each offense was imposed. In June of the same year the Boston Impost Office records that twenty nine persons arrived in Boston, (six of them from London) mostly seamen. Three other entries say "no passengers but marriners" without giving the number.^{1.} This statement shows that some immigrants were coming to Boston. It seems probable that the sailors were English and did not intend to settle in the Colony.

Allen mentions that a considerable number of Irish came about 1717.^{2.} One thousand persons coming in a year at that time would be looked upon as a great number and would cause great concern. However, sufficient numbers came as to alarm the inhabitants. The City records note, that between 40 and 50 farmers who came from Ireland were warned out of town.^{3.} With new arrivals came small pox which made necessary the use of Castle Island as a quarantine station. Vessels carrying the disease must be fumigated and the sick taken to the hospital. Release was upon order of the selectmen.^{4.}

These immigrants were persons who were not

1. Boston Record Com. City Doc. #50, p.159. Record torn off on June 26th.

2. Allen: Story of the Irish in Boston. 1714.

3. Boston Record Com. Vol 13, p.63. Jan. 22, 1719

4. Boston Record Com. Vol 13, p.76 and p. 97.

equipped for life in the new world, and who as a result of such misfortune, had to be aided by the town. The minutes of the town meeting of May 4, 1723 records that "whereas great numbers of persons have lately bin transported from Ireland into this Province, many of which by reason of the present Indian War and other accidents befalling them"¹. are likely to become a town charge, it is "ordered that every person now resident here that hath within the space of three years last bin brought from Ireland or for the future shall come from thence hither, shall come and enter his name and occupation with the town clerk and if married the number and age of his children and servants, within the space of 5 days." The penalty was 20s. and a further penalty of 10s. was to be imposed as often as complaint was made of not observing the town order. "And be it further ordered that any person receiving and entertaining anyone from Ireland, shall within 48 hours, return the names and circumstances as far as able to the town clerk." Penalty 20s. for the first 48 hours violation of the ordinance and 10s. for every 24 hours thereafter. This ordinance no doubt reflects the situation in which many of the immigrants found themselves. Coming to a land where conditions were different from at home, having small resources, they

1. Boston Record Com. City Doc. #137, p. 177.

could not always adjust themselves to conditions and consequently were compelled to ask aid of the Colony.

From 1733-1739 the selectmen's records show a wider range of arrivals in the town.¹ A Palatine was warned out of town in the first mentioned year. Two years later report was made that 53 Spaniards were brot to Boston and their names were not given to the selectmen.² In 1737, 570 passengers from Ireland are recorded,³ 82 are listed the nest year,⁴ and 46 the year following.⁵ The additional importation of 50 slaves from Guinea brot no protest from the officers of the town.⁶ As the shipping interest of the town developed carrying passengers became a profitable part of the trade.

On Oct. 4, 1739, a local merchant to whom was consigned a number of convicts who had just arrived, was called before the selectmen and objection made to their landing. Promise was given that they would be sent to the "Bay or North Carolina." A month later, on the arrival of another lot of convicts, promise was given that they would be shipped to Piscataqua.⁷ About a year later, a promise was given to the selectmen upon the arrival of sixteen more convicts that they would

1. Boston Record Com. Vol. 13, p. 244 July 27, 1733.
2. " " " Vol. 13, p. 264 Nov. 14, 1735
3. " " " Vol. 15, p. 81-91 Sept. 15, Nov. 7, 1737.
4. " " " Vol. 15, p. 148 Dec. 13, 1738.
5. " " " Vol. 15, p. 181 May 29, 1739.
6. " " " Vol. 15, p. 187 July 10, 1739.
7. City Doc. #87 Nov. 8, 1739.

be sent to Virginia.^{1.} The following month, the consignee of thirteen convicts was brought before the selectmen because he had not given bond for them.^{2.} Immigration to Mass. had increased to such an extent by 1741 that the selectmen appointed an officer for the purpose of inquiring "after strangers coming into this town."^{3.} In 1746, because of the large amount of small pox occurring on vessels visiting the port and the laxness of the Impost officer in making returns of immigrants to the selectmen, it was voted that the Impost officer "be desired to return the circumstances of passengers as the law directs."^{4.}

According to the first City Directory, published in 1789, Boston had by 1748 become a flourishing port.^{5.} In that year 500 vessels cleared for and 430 vessels had entered from foreign ports. Such an amount of shipping brought a large number of sailors to Boston and the officers of the King's ships had, the year before, impressed some of them for service. This brought on "great disorders" which lasted for several days, during which time abuse was offered the Governor and Council when in session. The selectmen disavowed any responsibility on the part of the townspeople for the disturbance and declared that strangers were chiefly

1. City Doc. # 87 Nov. 14, 1740

2. " " " Dec. 3, 1740.

3. Boston Record Com. City Doc. # 87 Dec. 23, 1741.

4. " " " " " #90, p. 149 Dec. 10, 1746.

5. " " " " " #150 (Vol. 10) p. 319.

responsible.^{1.}

The increase of population of the town was not steady. The Indian Wars and migration to other colonies had checked its growth. No doubt the demand for labor was responsible for violations of the law concerning foreigners. In 1750, the town records show the concern felt because of this loss.^{2.} And this feeling was responsible for the action of the Province which, in the winter of 1749-1750, loaned three men a ship "for a voyage to Ireland and back with the design of importing Irish Protestants."^{3.} This is the first instance on record of state assisted immigration in the colonies. In February, for the latter year; the General Court took action concerning the amount of provisions, water and space that should be provided for passengers.^{4.} The town records tell of cases where vessels arrived in port after terrible experiences in crossing the Atlantic and of the people even being forced to cannibalism. This law, which appears to be the first attempt at regulating passenger accommodations, made provision for the importation of Germans and other passengers coming to the Province. Each vessel "shall be well provided with good and wholesome meat, drink and other necessities for passengers and others during the whole voyage; and each

1. City Doc. #170 p. 181 Nov. 20, 1747.

2. " " " " " May 29, 1750.

3. Allen: Story of the Irish in Boston. p. 61.

4. Allen: Story of the Irish in Boston. p. 63.

vessel shall have room therein to contain for single freight or passengers of the age of 14 years or upwards, at least 6 feet in length and one foot six inches in breadth."

In 1753, the selectmen felt it necessary to call attention to the clause of the Province Act relating to the admission of new inhabitants to the town by having the law printed and distributed. Some changes were made.¹ Anyone entertaining a stranger was allowed 20 days in which to report concerning him. The penalty was increased to 40s. and the person failing to give notice became liable for all town charges.

In the election sermon before the Governor and Legislature, the minister expressed the opinion that all measures to encourage the immigration of foreign Protestants were to be favored.² The Colony was observing that other colonies were growing more rapidly. Besides whites, slaves were still being added to the population of the Colony. In 1756, a ship arrived from Philadelphia with a cargo of iron and slaves.³

The influx of new-comers in 1762 again caused the selectmen to have the whole of the law concerning the admission of town inhabitants printed and the constable was ordered to distribute them. That same year

1. Boston Record Com. City Doc. #147, p. 174 Sept. 19, 1753.

2. Mass. Election Sermons 1754. pp. 30, 48.

3. Boston Record Com. City Doc, #147, Vol. 19, p. 41
June 17, 1756.

there is first mention of a Jew in the town.^{1.}

The disturbed conditions in the colonies before and during the Revolution would prevent anyone coming from the United Kingdom. Accordingly for a period of years the town records make no mention of new-comers. By 1796 however, immigration had obtained such importance that voluntary action of citizens occurred. In the second Boston Directory, which was published in that year, a "Society for the Aid of Immigrants" is listed. No such society was given in the first directory which was issued in 1789, so that this organization is apparently the first of its kind in Boston. Also, there was sufficient call for an interpreter so that the name of one Abraham Solis appears as having the occupation of interpreter of foreign languages.^{2.}

At the opening of the nineteenth century, race feeling was further indicated by the directing of the Chairman of the Selectmen to apply to Boston's representatives in the General Court to obtain an addition to the act forbidding foreign Africans to reside in the state - the additional act to apply to Mulattoes, Lascars and East Indians.^{3.}

On the other hand in 1809, a French immigrant wrote a letter from Boston in which he said "There is

1. Boston Record Commissioners. City Doc. #147, p. 174.

2. Boston Record Commissioners. City Doc, Vol. 10, p. 319.

3. Boston Record Com. City Doc. #93 p. 93 Jan. 28, 1801.

in general no enmity to strangers as such, but the most open, unguarded hospitality".¹ It seems from this and other accounts, that French Huguenots were welcomed. In 1682 they were granted land by the General Court. The town records show that French Protestants were allowed to have their meetings in a school house.² In 1730, the General Court passed an act naturalizing them.

Orders in Council, the Embargo and the War of 1812, stimulated manufacture in the United States and caused a great demand for skilled and ordinary workers. The latter could only be obtained in Europe, for the native population preferred to become independent land-owners. And as manufacturing was an important New England industry, many aliens came to its shores.

Massachusetts felt the need of regulation of immigration in 1831. In that year a law was passed which provided that any vessel arriving with alien passengers shall give a list of names and port of embarkation and give a bond for \$200 for each passenger. Selectmen may dispense with bonds according to their judgment and shall dispense with them if vessel pays \$5 for each alien.³ This law was passed primarily for the purpose of protecting the state from foreign paupers.

From 1835 to 1860 immigration increased sharply.

1. Monthly Anthology Boston Vol. 6, p: 383

2. Boston Record Com. City Doc. # 75, Vol. 11, p.42.

3. 1831 Mass. Laws: Chap. 150, p. 719.

Due to revolution in Germany and famine in Ireland large numbers of people came to the United States. This large increase in new-comers aroused fear and hostility largely directed toward the Catholics. A "Native American" movement was started to attempt to keep out foreigners and place native Americans in office. In Massachusetts the movement had a large following and in Boston in 1834 occurred riots and the burning of a convent in Charlestown. This was the first actual anti-Catholic outbreak. Boston and New York were the strongholds of the anti-foreign movements, and in 1845 there was a Nativist mayor in Boston.¹ The Governor and legislature in 1855 were Know-Nothings whose party program was directed chiefly against the Catholics.² The Know-Nothing party was strongest in Congress in 1854, but was always a minority. By 1864 the Representation in Congress had gone and the party disappeared. The period was one of canal and railroad building in the expansion of the country.

Six years after the 1831 law, Massachusetts provided for inspection of alien passengers and also for a head tax.³ Selectmen were authorized and required to appoint officers to examine passengers. The law provided that any lunatic, idiot, maimed, aged or infirm person, incompetent in the eyes of the officers to

1. U. S. Immigration Report: Vol. 39, pp. 9,10,11, 14.
2. American Crusader: Boston July 12, 1854.
3. Mass. Laws 1837 Chap. 238 p. 270.

maintain himself, should not be permitted to land until the master, owner, agent or consignee gave a \$1000 bond that he would not become a public charge within ten years. In addition, for every passenger landed, \$2 must be paid and this money was to be used for the support of foreign paupers.

In 1848, a superintendent of alien passengers was appointed in each city and town by the state. The master of a vessel must report within twenty four hours under oath, the name, age, sex, occupation, place of birth, last place of residence and condition of each passenger. Destitute or sick passengers were permitted to land and an action for debt, if aid were given in ten years could be brot against the vessel. The State Treasurer was to publish three times a year, abstracts of accounts, bonds and an alphabetical list of passengers. The above facts, together with the time and place of landing, name of vessel, names of obligators in bonds, names of sick and passengers permitted to land without giving bond were to be sent to the clerks of all Massachusetts' cities and towns.¹ In 1849, these acts and similar laws passed by other states, were declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court on the ground that only Congress had the power to regulate commerce

1. Mass. Laws 1848 Chap. 313.

with foreign countries.^{1.}

In 1851, a State Board of Commissioners for Alien Passengers was constituted as a supervising body over the town superintendent of alien passengers. The Boston superintendent was made a member of this board which reported to the Governor and Council, who were to report to the legislature.^{2.} The following year the companies were required to give a bond for \$300 which might be commuted by payment of \$2 for passengers other than the sick and destitute.^{3.} This requirement was the law for twenty years.^{4.} The office of Supt. of Alien Passengers was abolished in 1863 and his duties given to the State Board of Charities.^{5.}

In 1882, convicts were forbidden admission and corporations which brot strangers into the State for labor must give a bond for their support.⁶ The latter provision was aimed at the railroad companies. Boston would be affected by any such inflow of persons by land as it is the terminus of the different New England railroad lines as well as steamship lines. In this year the United States began to supervise immigration.

With the great increase in immigration in the eighties rose another political organization to oppose

1. Howard 283 Passenger Cases.
2. Acts & Resolves 1851 Chap. 342.
3. Acts & Resolves 1852 Chap. 279.
4. Acts & Resolves 1872 Chap. 169.
5. Acts & Resolves 1863 Chap. 240 sec. 6.
6. Mass. Public Statutes 1882 Chap 86.

it. This party also was aimed at the Catholics and again Massachusetts, with Boston as a leader, was a center of opposition to them. For a short time the party's numbers were considerable, but they rapidly declined after 1896.¹

Turn to the federal laws which now control immigration thru Boston as well as the rest of the ports of entry in the land. The United States passed its first laws concerning immigration in 1819. These laws stated the minimum amount of space that should be allowed per passenger and also declared that masters of vessels entering U. S. ports should furnish certain information concerning passengers. As a result, statistics of immigration begin with 1820. Since that time the scope of the regulations has broadened, and the national government has taken control of the immigration service.

The main features of the inclusive United States Immigration Law, passed February 5, 1917, are an increase in the head tax to \$8; excluded classes are those who cannot earn their own living, diseased, because of mental or physical defects, convicts, polygamists, anarchists, prostitutes or persons deriving any income from prostitution, contract laborers, persons whose passage is paid wholly or partly by another,

1. Policy and Power of the A. P. A. W. J. H. Traynor, President of the A. P. A. No. Am. Review, Vol. 162.

stowaways and children under sixteen. The longitude and latitude clause excludes the people of India and Siam and the islands adjacent to them; it excludes all aliens over sixteen years who are capable of reading and cannot read in some language. Encouragement of immigration by advertising in foreign countries is forbidden. Certain statistics must be furnished. Medical inspection is provided for. Aliens refused admission are returned at the expense of the company bringing them, deportation of certain aliens is established, a division of information to help distribute aliens is maintained and the discharging of alien seamen in the United States is guarded. The Chinese are excluded by earlier laws and the Japanese by agreement between the two countries. Direct limitation of immigration is obtained at the present time by the reading test and by the 3% law of 1921 (extended to June 30, 1924). The later law allows only 3% of any nationality in the United States according to the census of 1910 to enter in any one year.

As a result of the growth of immigration to Boston, the number of foreign born who use it as a gateway to the interior and those who settle in the city are a considerable proportion of those entering the United States. Down to the beginning of the nineteenth century

the population of Boston showed a small growth with a decrease in the years 1750-80 due to "the Indian wars and people moving to the Southern colonies" and the siege of the town during the Revolution.

Polls	Total Population Estimated	1.
	1680 -- 4500	
1687 -- 1330	1690 -- 7000	
	1700 -- 6700	
	1710 -- 9000	
	1720 -- 11000	
1728 -- 3000	1730 -- 13000	
1733 -- 3500		
1735 -- 3637		
1738 -- 3935		
1739 -- 3231		
1740 -- 3043	1740 -- 1700	
1741 -- 2972	1750 -- 15631	
1752 -- 2789	1760 -- 15631	
	1765 -- 15520	
	1770 -- 15520	
	1776 -- 2719	
1778 -- 2248	1780 -- 10000	
1781 -- 2260		
1784 -- 3174		

Immigrants from Ireland first appeared in the Colony in numbers in the years following 1700. Famine in 1740 increased the stream from that country, but the great immigration began with the famine of 1848. Then they began coming to Boston by thousands. Not only were

the causes of immigration economic, but there were also political and religious differences and disabilities.

The next great addition of a foreign people occurred in the early nineties when the Jews, fleeing from the religious persecutions of Russia, arrived in great numbers. This was a movement of families as contrasted with the previous Irish and later Italians who were either unmarried persons or men who had left their families behind.

The Boston Italians are mainly from the south of Italy where the soil and system of agriculture have kept the inhabitants barely above the subsistence level. Added to this are heavy taxes and only slight development of manufacturing. In Boston they have worked on the South Station and the digging of the subways. Italian woman work in the market gardens north and west of Boston returning to the city at night. The candy factories employ many young girls.

Political disabilities have helped to bring both the Poles and Lithuanians, while the Armenians have been driven out by religious persecution. The coming of the Greeks is to better themselves and this applies also to the Syrians and Chinese.

In general, the movement of immigrants has

been an economic one, increasing in volume as conditions at home grew unfavorable or industry here picked up.

The news is spread by newspapers, labor agents and letters to folks at home. Scattered thru each foreign group in the city are the steamship and money order agents in order to make easy the sending of money and tickets in the letters. The immigration law if strictly enforced would disbar all who are helped in this way.

The first United States Census which was taken in 1790 gives the population of Boston as 18,320 and the growth has been constant since that time. Large increases of immigration have corresponded with large increases in population.

<u>Boston</u>		
	Population	Increase
1790 -----	18,320	
1800 -----	24,937	6,617
1810 -----	33,787	8,850
1820 -----	43,298	9,511
1825 (city)	58,277	14,979
1830 -----	61,322	3,115
1835 (city)	78,603	17,211
1840 -----	93,383	14,380
1845 (city)	114,366	20,983
1850 -----	136,881	22,515
1855 (city)	160,490	23,609
1860 -----	177,840	17,350
1865 (city)	192,318	14,478
1870 -----	250,526	58,208
1875 (city)	341,919	91,393
1880 -----	362,839	20,920
1885 (city)	390,393	27,554

 Boston

	Population	Increase
1880 -----	446,507	56,114
1895 -----	496,920	50,413
1900 -----	560,892	63,972
1905 -----	595,380	34,488
1910 -----	670,585	75,203
1915 -----	745,439	74,854
1920 -----	748,060	3,621

Immigrant Aliens

Total number arrivals at Boston during 5 year periods

Passengers Arrived

1820 -----	861	1870 ---	84,868
1825 ---	4,282	1875 --	127,479
1830 ---	7,639	1880 ---	70,780
1835 --	14,100	1885 --	208,718
1840 --	17,408	1890 --	171,139
1845 --	36,954	1895 --	121,907
1850 --	127,938	1900 ---	82,431
1855 --	119,068	1905 --	253,304
1856-		1910 --	263,691
1860 --	50,075	1915 --	224,735
1865 --	30,292	1920 ---	43,842

Passengers Arrived Boston and Charlestown

1820 -----	861	1833 -----	3,240
1 ---	1,013	4 -----	2,931
2 ---	1,002	5 -----	3,168
3 -----	672	6 -----	3,258
4 -----	737	7 -----	3,673
5 -----	858	8 -----	2,070
6 ---	1,170	9 -----	3,046
7 ---	1,858	1840 -----	5,361
8 ---	1,496	1 ---	8,643
9 ---	1,595	2 -----	8,021
1830 ---	1,520	3 -----	3,654
1 ---	1,417	4 -----	6,355
2 ---	3,344	5 ---	10,281

Passengers Arrived Boston and Charlestown.

1846 ---	13,998	1851 ---	25,187
7 ---	20,745	2 ---	21,831
8 ---	22,102	3 ---	25,832
9 ---	29,490	4 ---	27,483
1850 ---	31,503	5 ---	17,735

The figures for each year for all passengers arriving at Boston from 1820-1855 show the relatively small numbers who were coming in the first half of the nineteenth century. From 1820 to 1830 immigration totalled only 128,050 for the whole country and for many years previous, it was trifling in amount.¹ Yet considering the population of the time, the increase of the decade 1845-1855 is as great as the increase of 1905-1915 and caused even greater fear as to the results. The former great increase in immigration produced a political party, the second an Immigration Commission.

A cross section of the immigration to Boston 1820-1845 from the United Kingdom shows considerable variation from year to year. For the period, immigration from that country averaged 57% of all passengers landed.

1. Mass. Census 1905 Vol. I p. 39.

Number of passengers born in the United Kingdom
arriving at Boston and Charlestown and registered
in the Custom House.^{1.}

1820-1 ----	202	1833-4 ----	2,036
1-2 ----	277	4-5 ----	1,472
2-3 ----	321	5-6 ----	2,274
3-4 ----	166	6-7 ----	1,876
4-5 ----	290	7-8 ----	1,269
5-6 ----	373	8-9 ----	1,025
6-7 ----	750	9-40 ---	1,547
7-8 ----	946	1840-1 ----	3,564
8-9 ----	832	1-2 ----	4,803
9-30 ---	899	2-3 ----	3,137
1830-1 ----	777	3-4 ----	2,374
1-2 ----	931	4-5 ----	5,146
2-3 --	1,115	5-6 ----	7,512

Seybert for the year 1817, from the record given by the Custom House, notes that at Boston the following passengers landed from foreign countries:^{2.}

from			
Great Britain and Ireland	Germany and Holland	France	Italy
960	32	43	7
British North America	West Indies	All other foreign countries	Total
837	171	151	2,200

1. Chickering: Population and Immigration p. 38
 Published 1846.

2. Seybert: Statistical Annals p. 29 Published 1818.

While up to the time of the Revolution, immigration was mostly to the south of Massachusetts, from that time on, the numbers landing in Boston increased and from 1855 on, she ranks next to New York as a port of entry. The disturbed conditions during the late war are responsible for the showing in 1919 and 1920.

Immigrant Arrivals

Boston and Charlestown	New York	Phila- delphia	Balti- more	San Fran- cisco
1856 - 14,353	40,757	6,933	6,105	5,664
1860 - 8,807	111,461	3,426	6,709	
1865 - 10,007	190,372	1,560	4,457	3,330
1870 - 33,028	256,354	1,016	11,527	5,949
1875 - 17,645	130,994	9,929	6,055	18,286
1880 - 34,062	263,726	21,727	17,394	7,153
1885 - 25,660	287,223	22,482	15,928	1,118
1890 - 29,813	364,086	22,658	27,178	3,606
1895 - 20,472	219,006	25,862	7,081	1,840
1900 - 15,754	341,712	16,134	27,564	5,165 a.
1914 - 80,450	992,573	59,529	40,004	9,800
1919 - 668	61,757	402	285	18,396 b.
1920 - 17,007	330,549	4,845	355	22,698

For the years 1915-1919 inclusive, the immigrant aliens destined to Massachusetts were 108,948 and the emigrant aliens departing from the State were 43,420 leaving a net increase of 65,528 for the State. It should be remembered that this period covered the years of the war.¹

a. Immigration in the United States: p. 4363 Pub. 1903
 b. Report of Com. Gen. of Immigration: 1920
 1. Boston Municipal Register: 1921, p. 225

In the year ¹⁹²⁰ Massachusetts stands second in the excess of immigrant aliens over emigrant aliens. The record is as follows.

*	Immigrant Aliens	Emigrant Aliens	Excess of Immigrant Aliens.
New York	106,630	88,713	17,917
Massachusetts	41,594	16,490	25,104
Texas	39,115	22,169	16,946
California	32,502	13,614	18,888
Michigan	28,227	12,931	15,296
Pennsylvania	27,637	44,156	16,519 decrease
Illinois	16,964	17,951	987 "
New Jersey	16,666	14,210	2,456
Ohio	15,377	29,543	14,166 decrease

* Principal destinations in United States
Report of Com. Gen. of Immigration. 1920

Boston is not only the port of entry for the people who intend to settle there, but also the gateway for those who are going to move on into Massachusetts and the other states in New England. A picture of the races who enter Massachusetts ports (and the large majority enter by way of Boston) shows what is happening in that city as well as the surrounding territory. From 1850 to 1890 is noticed the beginnings of the movement of population from Russia, Poland, Italy, Greece and Austria Hungary. The emigrating American to western Canada has its counterpart in the immigrant from British North America.

Massachusetts Arrivals of Alien Passengers and

Immigrants in the United States ^{a.}

	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>
Bohemia			110	279	581
Hungary			14	83	389
other Austria					
(except Poland	10	123	255	308	1,148
Belgium	36	38	104	219	225
Denmark	181	213	267	576	1,512
France	805	1,280	1,629	2,212	3,373
Germany	4,417	9,838	13,077	16,885	28,040
Greece	33	25	24	41	59
Italy	197	440	454	2,116	8,066
Netherlands	138	351	480	586	609
Norway	69	171	302	639	2,519
Poland		81	272	681	3,341
Portugal	290	988	735	1,161	3,051
Russia	38	61	154	462	7,325
Spain	178	145	179	211	304
Sweden	253	685	1,386	4,756	18,624
Switzerland	72	335	491	604	1,052
Turkey	14	16	50	102	310
Eng. & Wales	16,899	24,162	34,675	42,136	77,927
Scotland	4,469	6,855	9,003	12,507	21,809
Ireland	115,917	185,434	216,120	226,700	259,902
British N.A.	15,862	27,069	70,055	119,302	207,601
West Indies	303	326	407	834	

a. Treasury Dept. Prepared by the United States Bureau of Statistics: Portion of Quarterly Report #21 Series 1892-3 p. 103.

In 1900 this immigrant movement had given the State a foreign born population of 846,324 which increased to 1,053,797 in 1910, among the following nationalities:

Foreign Born Population a.

	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>
Africa ----	139	
Asia (except China	2,140	
Japan and India)		
Atlantic Isls.	4,432	11,138
Australia ----	264	
Austria ----	3,955	35,455
Belgium ----	510	1,745
Bohemia ----	810	
Canada Eng. (includes Newfd.)	158,753	160,972
Canada Fr. --	134,416	134,659
Central Am. ----	230	
China ----	2,681	
Cuba ----	108	
Denmark ----	2,470	3,403
England ----	82,346	92,465
Finland ----	5,104	10,744
France ----	3,905	5,916
Germany ----	31,395	30,554
Greece ----	1,843	11,413
Holland ----	993	1,592
Hungary ----	926	1,996
Ireland ----	249,916	222,862
Italy ----	28,785	85,056
Norway ----	3,335	5,432
Poland ----	12,503	
Portugal ----	13,453	25,445
Russia ----	26,962	117,260
Scotland ----	24,332	28,411
Sweden ----	32,192	39,560
Switzerland	1,277	1,341
Turkey ----	,896	16,138
Wales ----	1,620	1,513
West Indies --	985	

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Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1900	100	1901	110
1902	120	1903	130
1904	140	1905	150
1906	160	1907	170
1908	180	1909	190
1910	200	1911	210
1912	220	1913	230
1914	240	1915	250
1916	260	1917	270
1918	280	1919	290
1920	300	1921	310
1922	320	1923	330
1924	340	1925	350
1926	360	1927	370
1928	380	1929	390
1930	400	1931	410
1932	420	1933	430
1934	440	1935	450
1936	460	1937	470
1938	480	1939	490
1940	500	1941	510
1942	520	1943	530
1944	540	1945	550
1946	560	1947	570
1948	580	1949	590
1950	600	1951	610
1952	620	1953	630
1954	640	1955	650
1956	660	1957	670
1958	680	1959	690
1960	700	1961	710
1962	720	1963	730
1964	740	1965	750
1966	760	1967	770
1968	780	1969	790
1970	800	1971	810
1972	820	1973	830
1974	840	1975	850
1976	860	1977	870
1978	880	1979	890
1980	900	1981	910
1982	920	1983	930
1984	940	1985	950
1986	960	1987	970
1988	980	1989	990
1990	1000	1991	1010
1992	1020	1993	1030
1994	1040	1995	1050
1996	1060	1997	1070
1998	1080	1999	1090
2000	1100	2001	1110
2002	1120	2003	1130
2004	1140	2005	1150
2006	1160	2007	1170
2008	1180	2009	1190
2010	1200	2011	1210
2012	1220	2013	1230
2014	1240	2015	1250
2016	1260	2017	1270
2018	1280	2019	1290
2020	1300	2021	1310
2022	1320	2023	1330
2024	1340	2025	1350
2026	1360	2027	1370
2028	1380	2029	1390
2030	1400	2031	1410
2032	1420	2033	1430
2034	1440	2035	1450
2036	1460	2037	1470
2038	1480	2039	1490
2040	1500	2041	1510
2042	1520	2043	1530
2044	1540	2045	1550
2046	1560	2047	1570
2048	1580	2049	1590
2050	1600	2051	1610
2052	1620	2053	1630
2054	1640	2055	1650
2056	1660	2057	1670
2058	1680	2059	1690
2060	1700	2061	1710
2062	1720	2063	1730
2064	1740	2065	1750
2066	1760	2067	1770
2068	1780	2069	1790
2070	1800	2071	1810
2072	1820	2073	1830
2074	1840	2075	1850
2076	1860	2077	1870
2078	1880	2079	1890
2080	1900	2081	1910
2082	1920	2083	1930
2084	1940	2085	1950
2086	1960	2087	1970
2088	1980	2089	1990
2090	2000	2091	2010
2092	2020	2093	2030
2094	2040	2095	2050
2096	2060	2097	2070
2098	2080	2099	2090
2100	2100	2101	2110
2102	2120	2103	2130
2104	2140	2105	2150
2106	2160	2107	2170
2108	2180	2109	2190
2110	2200	2111	2210
2112	2220	2113	2230
2114	2240	2115	2250
2116	2260	2117	2270
2118	2280	2119	2290
2120	2300	2121	2310
2122	2320	2123	2330
2124	2340	2125	2350
2126	2360	2127	2370
2128	2380	2129	2390
2130	2400	2131	2410
2132	2420	2133	2430
2134	2440	2135	2450
2136	2460	2137	2470
2138	2480	2139	2490
2140	2500	2141	2510
2142	2520	2143	2530
2144	2540	2145	2550
2146	2560	2147	2570
2148	2580	2149	2590
2150	2600	2151	2610
2152	2620	2153	2630
2154	2640	2155	2650
2156	2660	2157	2670
2158	2680	2159	2690
2160	2700	2161	2710
2162	2720	2163	2730
2164	2740	2165	2750
2166	2760	2167	2770
2168	2780	2169	2790
2170	2800	2171	2810
2172	2820	2173	2830
2174	2840	2175	2850
2176	2860	2177	2870
2178	2880	2179	2890
2180	2900	2181	2910
2182	2920	2183	2930
2184	2940	2185	2950
2186	2960	2187	2970
2188	2980	2189	2990
2190	3000	2191	3010
2192	3020	2193	3030
2194	3040	2195	3050
2196	3060	2197	3070
2198	3080	2199	3090
2200	3100	2201	3110
2202	3120	2203	3130
2204	3140	2205	3150
2206	3160	2207	3170
2208	3180	2209	3190
2210	3200	2211	3210
2212	3220	2213	3230
2214	3240	2215	3250
2216	3260	2217	3270
2218	3280	2219	3290
2220	3300	2221	3310
2222	3320	2223	3330
2224	3340	2225	3350
2226	3360	2227	3370
2228	3380	2229	3390
2230	3400	2231	3410
2232	3420	2233	3430
2234	3440	2235	3450
2236	3460	2237	3470
2238	3480	2239	3490
2240	3500	2241	3510
2242	3520	2243	3530
2244	3540	2245	3550
2246	3560	2247	3570
2248	3580	2249	3590
2250	3600	2251	3610
2252	3620	2253	3630
2254	3640	2255	3650
2256	3660	2257	3670
2258	3680	2259	3690
2260	3700	2261	3710
2262	3720	2263	3730
2264	3740	2265	3750
2266	3760	2267	3770
2268	3780	2269	3790
2270	3800	2271	3810
2272	3820	2273	3830
2274	3840	2275	3850
2276	3860	2277	3870
2278	3880	2279	3890
2280	3900	2281	3910
2282	3920	2283	3930
2284	3940	2285	3950
2286	3960	2287	3970
2288	3980	2289	3990
2290	4000	2291	4010
2292	4020	2293	4030
2294	4040	2295	4050
2296	4060	2297	4070
2298	4080	2299	4090
2300	4100	2301	4110
2302	4120	2303	4130
2304	4140	2305	4150
2306	4160	2307	4170
2308	4180	2309	4190
2310	4200	2311	4210
2312	4220	2313	4230
2314	4240	2315	4250
2316	4260	2317	4270
2318	4280	2319	4290
2320	4300	2321	4310
2322	4320	2323	4330
2324	4340	2325	4350
2326	4360	2327	4370
2328	4380	2329	4390
2330	4400	2331	4410
2332	4420	2333	4430
2334	4440	2335	4450
2336	4460	2337	4470
2338	4480	2339	4490
2340	4500	2341	4510
2342	4520	2343	4530
2344	4540	2345	4550
2346	4560	2347	4570
2348	4580	2349	4590
2350	4600	2351	4610
2352	4620	2353	4630
2354	4640	2355	4650
2356	4660	2357	4670
2358	4680	2359	4690
2360	4700	2361	4710
2362	4720	2363	4730
2364	4740	2365	4750
2366	4760	2367	4770
2368	4780	2369	4790
2370	4800	2371	4810
2372	4820	2373	4830
2374	4840	2375	4850
2376	4860	2377	4870
2378	4880	2379	4890
2380	4900	2381	4910
2382	4920	2383	4930
2384	4940	2385	4950
2386	4960	2387	4970
2388	4980	2389	4990
2390	5000	2391	5010
2392	5020	2393	5030
2394	5040	2395	5050
2396	5060	2397	5070
2398	5080	2399	5090
2400	5100	2401	5110
2402	5120	2403	5130
2404	5140	2405	5150
2406	5160	2407	5170
2408	5180	2409	5190
2410	5200	2411	5210
2412	5220	2413	5230
2414	5240	2415	5250
2416	5260	2417	5270
2418	5280	2419	5290
2420	5300	2421	5310
2422	5320	2423	5330
2424	5340	2425	5350
2426	5360	2427	5370
2428	5380	2429	5390
2430	5400	2431	5410
2432	5420	2433	5430
2434	5440	2435	5450
2436	5460	2437	5470
2438	5480	2439	5490
2440	5500	2441	5510
2442	5520	2443	5530
2444	5540	2445	5550
2446	5560	2447	5570
2448	5580	2449	5590
2450	5600	2451	5610
2452	5620	2453	5630
2454	5640	2455	5650
2456	5660	2457	5670
2458	5680	2459	5690
2460	5700	2461	5710
2462	5720	2463	5730
2464	5740	2465	5750
2466	5760	2467	5770
2468	5780	2469	5790
2470	5800	2471	5810
2472	5820	2473	5830
2474	5840	2475	5850
2476	5860	2477	5870
2478	5880	2479	5890
2480	5900	2481	5910
2482	5920	2483	5930
2484			

Comparing the Massachusetts population by decades from 1850 to 1920, it is found that the native born increased from 830,066 to 2,772,011 while the foreign born increased from 164,024 to 1,080,345. In 1860, the number born in Ireland amounted to 185,434 or 15.06% of the total population and equalled 71.28% of all the foreign born. In per cents, the native born decreased from 83.12% to 70.80% while the foreign born increased from 16.18% to 28.40%. That is, the per cent of foreign born nearly doubled.

Massachusetts a.

Foreign Born			Native Born	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1850	164,024	16.18	830,066	83.12
1860	260,106	21.13	969,286	78.87
1870	353,319	24.25	1104,032	75.75
1880	443,491	24.88	1339,594	75.12
1890	657,137	29.35	1581,806	70.65
1900	846,324	30.20	1959,022	69.80
1910	1053,797	31.20	2312,619	68.80
1920	1080,345	28.40	2772,011	70.80

The increase every five years both in number and per cent of native and foreign born in the State is given in the following table:

Massachusetts

Increase in native and foreign born 1850-1905

			Native born		Foreign born	
			Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
a.						
1855	over	1850	56,616	6.82	81,239	49.53
1860	"	1855	83,854	9.45	14,843	6.05
1865	"	1860	30,585	3.15	5,380	2.07
1870	"	1865	102,487	10.23	87,833	33.08
1875	"	1870	128,976	11.68	65,585	18.56
1880	"	1875	106,586	8.64	24,587	5.87
1885	"	1880	75,680	5.65	83,376	18.80
1890	"	1885	166,532	11.77	130,270	24.73
1895	"	1890	153,477	9.70	107,793	16.40
1900	"	1895	223,769	12.90	81,394	10.64
1905	"	1900	126,614	6.46	71,720	8.47
1910	"	1905	219,430	10.48	135,753	14.89
1915	"	1910	229,334	9.91	97,222	9.22
b		1920	230,191	9.05	70,776	de-6.14 de-crease

When the foreign born population of the State is contrasted with that of Boston in 1855 which is the earliest date at which figures are comparable, the percentages show 21.79% and 38.85% respectively. This shows the tendency of the new-comers to settle at the port of landing. In the interval 1855-1920 they have gradually spread thru the State, so that at the latter date, the percentage for Massachusetts is 28.4 and for Boston 32.10. During this time, Boston's per cent of foreign born has

a. Mass. Census 1905 Vol. I p. 40: 1915 p. 311

b. U. S. Census 1920. Mass. Population: Bulletin p.2.

not varied greatly. It was lowest in 1880 at 31.64% and highest in 1855 at 38.85%. Probably a considerable increase in per cent of foreign born occurred in 1840-50 at the time of large immigration of Irish.

Boston

	a. Native born		Foreign born	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1920	507,916	66.90	238,919	32.10
1915	477,285	64.03	268,154	35.97
1910	414,974	63.29	240,722	36.71
1905	385,633	64.77	209,747	35.23
1900	363,763	64.85	197,129	35.15
1895	316,522	63.70	180,398	36.30
1890	290,305	64.73	158,172	35.27
1885	257,098	65.86	133,295	34.14
1880	248,043	68.36	114,796	31.64
1875	224,914	65.78	117,005	34.22
1870	162,540	64.88	87,986	35.12
1865	139,168	65.77	68,966	34.23
1860	111,788	63.67	63,791	36.33
1855	98,018	61.15	62,353	38.85

Boston took its own census in 1850 and 1855 and while the classification of foreign born differs from that in use at present, some light is thrown on conditions in the city at the time. In both these enumerations, children of foreigners under twenty-one years of age are classed as of the same nativity as their parents. The only foreign born mentioned by name are Irish and German, all other nationalities being lumped under the head of "other foreign born" The heading

"per cent of parts" in the 1850 census means per cent of foreign born. The notation is made that of the 63,466 foreign born that 45% of them are under 21 years of age.

Boston City Census, 1850

a.	Irish by birth and their children	Number	% of whole population	% of parts
		52,923	38.13	83.39
	Germans by birth and their children	2,666	1.92	4.20
	Foreign born	7,877	5.68	12.41
	Total	63,466	45.73	100%
<hr/>				
	Americans*	75,322	54.27	

The census of 1855 shows that the city's "foreigners and their children under twenty-one years of age" had increased to 85,507. The Irish numbered 68,611, the Germans 4587 and all others 12,309. The population of the city both by number and per cent is shown for the years 1845, 1850, 1855 for American and foreign born.

Boston

Year	Population		Per Cent	
	American	Foreign	American	Foreign
1845	77,077	37,289	67.40	32.60
1850	75,322	63,466	54.27	45.73
1855	75,922	85,507	47.02	52.98

a. Boston City Doc. #60

- * The report observes that "all proper endeavors should be made to maintain in Boston a large predominance of native born citizens."

It also shows the number of native and foreign born in each ward and the gain or loss from 1850 to 1855. The native born decreased in the five years in six of the twelve wards while the foreign born increased in eleven of the twelve. The greatest numbers of the foreign born were located in East Boston, North End and South Boston

Native Population				Foreign Population			
Ward	1855	1850	Gain Loss	Ward	1855	1850	Gain Loss
1.	6709	7826		1.	12465	9003	3462
2.	7285	5502	1783	2.	8678	4349	4329
3.	5922	6407		3.	7253	5391	1862
4.	4349	4911		4.	3563	3667	104
5.	7306	7296	10	5.	3122	2460	662
6.	8980	8034	946	6.	2617	2190	427
7.	4043	5408		7.	14387	11696	2691
8.	4990	5664		8.	7700	5815	1885
9.	5687	5895		9.	3854	3032	822
10.	6357	5893	464	10.	6196	4560	1636
11.	7117	5986	1131	11.	6147	4494	1653
12.	7087	6500	587	12.	9525	6809	2716
City	75922	75322	600	City	85507	63466	22041
			Gain				

These three sections are centers of foreign born people to-day (1922). In East Boston (Wards 1 and 2) which was formerly all Irish, the Italians, located on the water front are in the majority with English speaking Canadians second. Charlestown (Wards 3 and 4) and South Boston (Wards 9 and 10) are still largely Irish. Ward 5 which includes the North End and most

of the West End is the only ward in which the foreign born exceed the native born. The North End is the home of the biggest Italian and Polish colonies, while the West End is the chief Hebrew center. The latter race is spreading out to the "New York" streets in the South End and to Dorchester, particularly Ward 21. Greeks are found on Curve Street (off Broadway Extension) and Kneeland Streets; Syrians on Hudson Street and Armenians on Kneeland, Tyler and Hudson Streets. The western end of South Boston contains most of the Lithuanians and another group of Poles is situated in Washington village (at the edge of South Boston and Roxbury). The English speaking Canadians are scattered thru all the wards of the city. The Chinese are located on Oxford and Tyler Streets.

The following table gives the principal foreign born groups in the city and their per cent of increase for both 1910- 1915 and 1910-1920.

Boston

Nativity of Foreign Born Population

	1855	1865	1870	1880	1890	1900
Armenia						
British America	5850		13818	23156	32294	50282
Austria (exclusive of Poland)			124	111	391	1115
England	3950	4191	6090	9219	13759	13482
Belgium			31	58	128	221
Finland						825
Denmark			76	196	353	675
France	372	367	615	795	875	1003
Germany (exclusive of Poland)	3376	3790	5608	7402	10368	10524
Greece			13	24	39	281
Hungary			2	38	188	330
Ireland	46237	42225	56900	64793	71441	70147
Italy	245	366	264	1277	4718	13738
Lithuania						
New Brunswick						
Newfoundland						
Norway			137	236	861	1145
Nova Scotia						
Poland (including Austrian German and Russian Poland)			164	437	954	3822
Portugal	187	505	469	597	891	882
Prince Edward Island						
Russia *			102	345	4305	
Scotland	1203	1244	1795	2662	4490	14995
Sweden	354	369	647	1450	3413	4473
Syria						
Turkey**						600
Wales	88	45				
West Indies	102	146	189	271	390	456

* Excludes Finland and Poland

** Excludes Armenia and Syria

a. Compiled from census statistics. Mass State Census figures for 1855, 1865, 1915; U. S. Census figures for all other years.

Boston

Nativity of Foreign Born Population

	1910	1915	1920	Per cent of Increase	
				1910-1915	1910-1920
Armenia	360	898	1472	149.4	
British America					
Austria (exclu- sive of Poland)	1895	3107	1530	64.0	-19.2
England	13075	14003	12408	7.1	- 5.1
Belgium					
Finland	369	655	580	77.5	
Denmark			935		
France	1012	1091	1269	7.8	25.3
Germany (exclu- sive of Poland)	9072	8402	5915	-7.4	-34.8
Greece	696	2917	3054	319.1	338.7
Hungary					
Ireland	67856	64455	57011	-5.0	-15.9
Italy	20569	42932	38179	108.7	85.6
Lithuania		2683	4127		
New Brunswick	7362	7651		3.9	
Newfoundland	4369	4876	2797	11.6	-35.9
Norway	1602	2132	1875	33.1	16.4
Nova Scotia	18397	20989		14.1	
Poland (inclu- ding Austrian, German and Rus- sian Poland)		9445	7650		
Portugal	1242	1507	957	21.3	-228
Prince Edward Island	4651	5057		8.7	
Russia *		41669	38021		
Scotland	4606	6134	5079	33.2	10.2
Sweden	6707	7450	6780	11.1	1.0
Syria	750	1960	1756	161.3	134.1
Turkey **	342	1315		284.5	
Wales	309	292		-5.5	
West Indies	593	726		22.4	

* Excludes Finland and Poland

** Excludes Armenia and Syria

In 1915 the State Census found that Boston had 477,385 native born and 268,154 foreign born and in 1920 the U. S. Census gave the figures as 507,916¹. and 240,144². respectively. This is a decrease in the foreign born of 28,010. From 1895 to 1905, the native born increased 69,111 or 21.83% and the foreign born increased 29,349 or 16.27%³. Comparing Boston with the other large cities of the United States the result shows that it is exceeded by New York alone in per cent of foreign born.

a.	Per cent of foreign born	Per cent of foreign parentage
New York -----	40.4	78.6
Chicago -----	35.7	77.5
Boston -----	35.9	74.2
Philadelphia -----	24.7	56.8
St. Louis -----	18.3	54.2

At the same time, the state of Massachusetts had 66.0% of persons of foreign parentage and 31.2% of foreign birth.

In 1915, Boston had the greatest number of any place in the State of foreign born of the following nationalities.

1. By adding native white and negroes.
2. By adding foreign born white to Indian, Chinese, Japanese and others.
3. Mass. Census 1905 p. 46.
- a. U. S. Census 1910.

a.

	<u>1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>
Ireland	64,455	30.6	5.5
Italy	42,932	35.1	3.6
Russia	41,669	33.7	3.6
(n.o.c.)*			
Nova Scotia	20,989	26.5	1.8
Poland	9,445	11.3	0.9
Austria	8,402	70.0	0.7
(exclusive of German Poland)			
New Brunswick	7,651	22.1	0.6
Scotland	6,134	19.1	0.5
Prince Edward Island	5,057	29.9	0.4
Newfoundland	4,876	36.7	0.4
Lithuania	2,683		
Norway	2,132	36.5	0.1
Syria	1,960		
Turkey	1,315		
(n.o.c.)*			
West Indies	726	40.4	
Wales	292	19.1	

* Not otherwise counted

2. Per cent that column 1. is of that nationality in the state.

3. Percent that column 1. is of total foreign born in the state.

Boston's land area is 43.9 square miles with density of 16,970.4 to a square mile, with a total population of 745,439, which is 20.2% of the total State population. The number of families to a square mile is 3,669.8 and the number of habitations 1,802.5. Boston does not have great stretches of vacant land surrounding her as many cities do. Her only chance of building is to the south and west. The population has increased from 448,477 in 1890 to 745,439 in 1915 and the per cent of increase in density from 1890 to 1915 was 66.2.¹.

1. State Census 1915.

a. Areas of Wards - Boston, 1915

Ward	Land area acres	Popula- tion per ward	Popula- tion per acre of land	Per cent of land to whole city	Per cent of popula- tion of total pop- ulation
1.	1,080	23,776	22.0	3.90	3.19
3.	480	41,904	87.3	1.73	5.63
3.	423	21,016	49.8	1.52	3.82
4.	403	18,585	46.1	1.46	2.49
5.	750	77,573	103.4	2.71	10.41
6.	316	37,250	117.9	1.14	5.00
7.	500	35,084	70.2	1.81	4.71
8.	782	38,317	49.0	2.82	5.14
9.	1,006	33,996	33.8	3.63	4.56
10.	328	25,741	78.5	1.18	3.45
11.	863	26,234	30.4	3.12	3.52
12.	440	29,416	66.9	1.59	3.95
13.	340	30,533	89.8	1.23	4.10
14.	689	27,799	40.3	2.49	3.73
15.	486	26,225	54.0	1.76	3.52
16.	474	25,404	53.6	1.71	3.41
17.	540	25,853	47.9	1.95	3.47
18.	485	25,877	53.4	1.75	3.47
19.	553	22,746	41.1	2.00	3.05
20.	1,342	22,958	17.1	4.85	3.08
21.	1,787	26,499	14.8	3.46	3.55
22.	2,467	23,812	9.7	8.91	3.19
23.	4,743	21,442	4.5	17.13	2.88
24.	3,668	22,615	6.2	13.25	3.03
25.	1,357	16,401	12.1	4.90	2.20
26.	1,383	18,381	13.3	5.00	2.46

The size of the family in Boston has decreased slightly in the score of years following 1895, the figures being 4.81 in 1885, 4.78 in 1905 and 4.50 in 1915.^{1.} While in the State for the longer period of over 100 years, a similar showing appears, the decrease being from 5.7 in 17900 to 4.4 in 1900.^{2.}

The average number of persons per family for the City was 4.5, which is just the same as the average for the whole State.^{3.} For the State from the year 1875-1915, the size of the family has remained stationary despite heavy immigration. In Lawrence which has the largest per cent of foreign born (45.8%) the number of persons per family was 4.9, while in Melrose with the largest per cent of native born (80.8%), the size of the family was 4.1 persons.

1915	--	4.5	persons	per	family
1905	--	4.6	"	"	"
1895	--	4.6	"	"	"
1885	--	4.6	"	"	"
1875	--	4.6	"	"	"

The amount of immigration is shown by the increase in the per cent of the foreign born in the State which has nearly doubled from 1850 to 1915. The increase has been from 16.5% to 31.2%. In the same period the native born have decreased from 83.5% to 68.8%.

1. Mass. State Census, 1895, 1905, 1915.

2. A Century of Population Growth. U. S. Bureau of
Census p. 96.

3. Census 1915.

Increase of foreign born Per cent of total population.

	Total pop- ulation	Native born	Foreign born	Native born	Foreign born
1850	994,514	830,490	164,024	83.5	16.5
1855	1,132,369	887,106	245,263	78.3	21.7
1865	1,267,081	1,001,545	265,486	79.0	21.0
1875	1,651,912	1,233,008	418,904	74.6	25.4
1885	1,942,141	1,415,274	526,867	72.9	27.1
1895	2,500,183	1,735,253	764,930	69.4	30.6
1905	3,003,680	2,092,501	911,179	69.7	30.3
1915	3,693,310	2,541,365	1,152,045	68.8	31.2

a.

Boston - Arrivals and Departures

	Admitted		Departed	
	Immigrant aliens	Non- immigrant aliens	Emigrant aliens	non- emigrant aliens
1920	15,820	1,187	634	453
1919	374	294	343	187
1918	3,392	215	2	4
1917	11,828	528	3	24
1916	12,438	1,129	4,038	2,203
1915	15,983	5,385	9,033	9,403
1914	69,365	11,085	9,208	16,509
1913	54,740	11,649	9,003	13,216
1912	38,782	10,008	10,758	11,986
1911	45,865	8,423	6,916	14,046
1910	53,617	8,458	4,853	11,719
1909	36,318	11,577	7,442	16,913
1908	41,363	11,002	8,205	21,921

a. U. S. Commissioner General of Immigration.
Reports for years given.

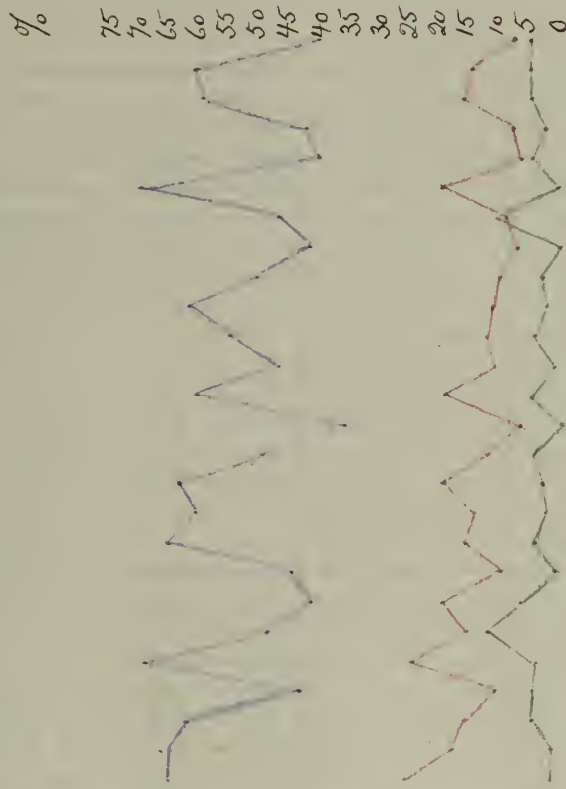
Boston - Arrivals and Departures

	Citizens		Aliens	
	Arrived	Departed	Debarred	Deported
1920	2,089	739	80	73
1919	528	413	22	46
1918	419	34	47	26
1917	790	53	100	37
1916	1,243	836	229	92
1915	10,634	7,284	141	97
1914	14,816	16,101	891	121
1913	11,894	13,839	384	99
1912	10,517	11,020	337	87
1911	11,019	12,645	520	95
1910	11,225		552	107
1909	11,284		179	107
1908	11,745		338	126
1907	12,420		578	

In the wards with a high immigrant population the number of children in the 7-13 years old group who are in school compare favorably with the other wards. In the age groups 14-15 and 16-17 years, there is a greater tendency to be out of school. Yet when these three age groups are compared by wards commencing with the ward of largest per cent of foreign born descending to the smallest per cent, the line is irregular. It may be noted that there were slightly more (135) persons 16-17 years than 14-15 years.

RANK
OF

WARDS_1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26



WARDS_5 2 6 8 9 21 16 18 12 15 1 7 19 10 17 14 4 24 22 26 3 23 20 11 13 25
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE PERCENT OF FOREIGN BORN.

KEY

7-13 YRS. INCLUSIVE.
14-15 "
16-17 "

PERCENT NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL.

a. <u>Boston</u>			
<u>7-15 inclusive attending school</u>	<u>Per cent attending school</u>	<u>7-15 inclusive not attending school</u>	<u>Per cent not attend- ing school</u>
102,572	92.5	8,433	7.5
<u>16 and 17 yrs. attending school</u>	<u>Per cent attending school</u>	<u>16 and 17 yrs. not attending school</u>	<u>Per cent not attend- ing school</u>
9,774	43.3	12,842	56.7

	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	Ward 5.	Ward 6.
Total 16-17 years	871	1,295	667	549	1,872	854
Number attending school	301	404	189	197	586	303
Per cent atten- ding school	34.5	31.2	28.3	35.8	31.3	35.4
Number not atten- ding school	570	891	478	352	1,296	551
Per cent not at- tending school	65.5	68.8	71.7	64.2	68.7	64.6

	Ward 7.	Ward 8.	Ward 9.	Ward 10.	Ward 11.	Ward 12.
Total 16-17 years	511	717	104	896	923	948
Number attending school	245	398	281	330	367	300
Per cent attend- ing school	47.9	54.1	27.1	36.8	39.7	31.6
Number not attend- ing school	266	319	753	566	556	648
Per cent not at- tending school	52.1	45.9	72.9	63.2	60.3	68.6

	Ward 13.	Ward 14.	Ward 15.	Ward 16.	Ward 17.	Ward 18.
Total 16-17 years	805	895	893	916	910	987
Number attending school	301	388	337	557	448	525
Per cent atten- ding school	37.3	43.3	37.7	57.9	51.4	53.1
Number not attend- ing school	504	507	556	404	442	462
Per cent not at- tending school	62.7	56.7	62.3	42.1	48.6	46.9

	Ward 19.	Ward 20.	Ward 21.	Ward 22.	Ward 23.	Ward 24.
Total 16-17 years	746	833	1080	810	730	753
Number attending school	464	473	539	460	431	355
Per cent attend- ing school	62.2	56.7	49.9	56.7	59.0	47.2
Number not attend- ing school	282	360	541	350	299	397
Per cent not at- tending school	37.8	43.3	50.1	43.3	41.0	52.8

	Ward 25.	Ward 26.	City
Total 16-17 years	448	629	22,616
Number attending school	257	318	9,774
Per cent attend- ing school	57.3	50.5	43.3
Number not attend- ing school	191	311	12,842
Per cent not at- tending school	42.7	49.5	56.7

a.	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	Ward 5.	Ward 6.
Total 14-15 years	860	1419	690	545	1928	814
Number attending school	678	1128	539	467	1431	666
Per cent attending school	78.8	79.4	78.1	85.5	72.0	81.8
Number not attending school	182	291	151	78	527	148
Per cent not attending school	21.2	20.6	21.9	14.5	28.0	18.2
<hr/>						
	Ward 7.	Ward 8.	Ward 9.	Ward 10.	Ward 11.	Ward 12.
Total 14-15 years	427	644	1067	838	900	949
Number attending school	365	560	784	663	731	772
Per cent attending school	85.4	86.9	73.5	79.1	81.2	81.3
Number not attending school	62	84	283	175	169	177
Per cent not attending school	14.6	13.1	26.5	20.9	18.8	18.7
<hr/>						
	Ward 13.	Ward 14.	Ward 15.	Ward 16.	Ward 17.	Ward 18.
Total 14-15 years	803	938	868	919	870	937
Number attending school	663	803	726	811	755	829
Per cent attending school	82.5	85.6	83.6	77.3	86.7	88.4
Number not attending school	140	135	142	108	115	108
Per cent not attending school	17.5	14.4	16.4	22.7	13.3	11.6

a. U. S. Census 1920

	Ward 19.	Ward 20.	Ward 21.	Ward 22.	Ward 23.	Ward 24.
Total 14-15 years	737	893	1054	757	740	819
Number attending school	678	813	866	690	680	718
Per cent attend- ing school	91.9	91.0	82.1	91.1	91.8	87.6
Number not attend- ing school	59	80	188	67	60	101
Per cent not at- tending school	8.1	9.0	17.9	8.9	8.2	12.4

	Ward 25.	Ward 26.	City
Total 14-15 years	435	600	22,481
Number attending school	395	540	18,751
Per cent attend- ing school	90.8	90.0	83.4
Number not attend- ing school	40	60	3,730
Per cent not at- tending school	9.2	10.0	16.6

	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	Ward 5.	Ward 6.
Total 7-13 years	3363	6248	2649	1935	8953	3230
Number attending school	3243	6049	2599	1873	8617	3013
Per cent attending school	96.5	96.9	98.2	96.8	96.3	93.3
Number not attending school	120	199	50	62	336	217
Per cent not attending school	3.5	3.1	1.8	3.2	3.7	6.7

	Ward 7.	Ward 8.	Ward 9.	Ward 10.	Ward 11.	Ward 12.
Total 7-13 years	1495	2439	4338	3397	3446	3619
Number attending school	1395	2292	4117	3230	3241	3397
Per cent attending school	93.4	94.0	95.0	94.0	94.1	93.9
Number not attending school	100	147	221	167	205	222
Per cent not attending school	6.6	6.0	5.0	6.0	5.9	6.1

	Ward 13.	Ward 14.	Ward 15.	Ward 16.	Ward 17.	Ward 18.
Total 7-13 years	3030	3506	3181	3301	3151	3587
Number attending school	2854	3325	3074	3007	3025	3458
Per cent attending school	94.2	94.9	96.7	91.1	96.1	96.7
Number not attending school	176	181	107	294	126	129
Per cent not attending school	5.8	5.1	3.3	8.9	3.9	3.3

	Ward 19.	Ward 20.	Ward 21.	Ward 22.	Ward 23.	Ward 24.
Total 7-13 years	2739	3168	4231	3020	2917	3390
Number attending school	2640	3037	3629	2944	2704	3238
Per cent attend- ing school	96.5	95.9	85.8	97.5	92.7	95.6
Number not attend- ing school	99	131	602	76	213	152
Per cent not at- tending School	3.5	4.1	14.2	2.5	7.3	4.4

	Ward 25.	Ward 26.	City
Total 7-13 years	1603	2588	88,524
Number attending school	1520	2300	83,821
Per cent attend- ing school	94.9	88.9	94.7
Number not attend- ing school	83	288	4,703
Per cent not at- tending school	5.1	11.1	5.3

The Census Bureau classifies as illiterate any person ten years of age or over who is unable to write any language regardless of ability to read. In 1920, Boston had 24,524 in this class which is 3.2% of the total population and 4.0% of the population ten years of age and over. The foreign born very largely are responsible for this showing as they make up 23,407 of the total number or 95.4% of all illiterates. It must be remembered that these figures are based on the admission of the persons themselves to the Census agents. An examination would show a larger number.

The figures for 1915 are about the same. Illiterates number 22,310 or 3.7% of the city's population and the foreign born make up 21,892 of these. In 1905, with a person classified as an illiterate if he could not read or write or both, there were 21,377 of which 20,496 were foreign born.¹ In 1895 there were 22,318 foreign born illiterates out of a total of 23,200. This is 5.69% of all the population of Boston who were 10 years of age and over.²

1. Mass. Census. 1905 p. 116

2. Census 1895 Vol. IV p. 167

Illiterates 10 years and over	Total	Males	Females
Total population 10 yrs. and over	610,799	301,681	309,118
Number illiterates	22,310	9,199	13,111
Per cent of illiterates	3.7	3.0	4.2

Native born:	348,474	170,367	178,107
Number illiterates	418	127	291
Per cent of illiterates	0.1	0.1	0.2

Foreign born:	262,325	131,314	131,011
Number illiterates	21,892	9,072	12,820
Per cent of illiterates	8.3	6.9	9.8

Illiterates 21 yrs. and over (including age unknown)	21,119	8,648	12,471
--	--------	-------	--------

In Massachusetts the test of literacy is now the knowledge of English equivalent to that required for the completion of the sixth grade. All immigrant illiterate minors who cannot meet this requirement must attend evening school. While Boston had in the school year 1914-1915 over 5,000 illiterate minors enrolled in evening schools¹ in 1918-1919 there were 367 and in 1919-1920 the registration was 427 because of war time conditions. An effective system of registering and check-

1. Annual Report of Supt. of Schools. 1920 pp. 44-45-46

ing the attendance of illiterate minors has been adopted so that evasion is difficult. In Boston, the elementary evening schools which have a term of about twenty-five weeks are practically schools for immigrants. Besides being an immigrant problem, it is an adult problem, for in the City between the ages of 16 and 30 years only 244 were illiterate. The foreign born illiterates 21 years of age and over are divided between men and women as follows: 10,204 men and 12,995 women.

What is being done to meet this situation? It should be remembered that attendance at school for adults is wholly voluntary. The State has encouraged cities and towns to establish classes for adult immigrants by paying half the expenses of maintaining such classes. The Boston School Committee has made great efforts to acquaint the non-English speaking people with the opportunities of the evening schools. "Advertising campaigns have been prosecuted with the utmost vigor. Various public, semi-public and private organizations have given generous assistance. The press, both English and foreign has rendered effective co-operation. Posters have been placed on the dash-boards of street cars, Screens have been displayed in motion picture houses, and circulars printed in foreign languages have been distributed."

Since 1911, instruction has been given to non-English speaking groups in day classes. This is of special importance to the mother of a family, because it comes at a time when children of school age are away. The younger children can be brought to class and left in charge of a kindergartener, while the class is in session. Without such classes, the mother of a family cannot keep up with her husband and children in the English language and American customs. When the parents are outstripped by their children in their knowledge of English and of the life of this country, they feel superior to them, and parental control is lost. No doubt the disproportionate amount of crime among the first generation in this country is due to this fact. Still, teaching of English to immigrant mothers has not been so successful because of the heavy burden of teaching put on teachers.^{1.}

But the public schools in Boston as well as those in other places has failed to reach the immigrants in any numbers. The evening elementary school in the school year ending June 1921 had a registration of 7811 of whom about 4800 were foreign born: the day school for immigrants enrolled 1746.^{2.} The respective average number belonging was 3,452 and 761; total 4,213. And the foreign born illiterates are 23,407.

1. Boston Health League: East Boston Report. 1922

2. Annual Statis. of Boston Pub. Schools 1920-1921

To overcome this condition, a number of changes are necessary. Seats and desks must be suitable for adults. More provision should be made for books in easy English with a thought content adapted to the experiences of an adult. It would be an advantage to have more teachers able to speak the language of the members of the class as well as English. Greater progress could be made thru quicker grasp of the difficulties of the idioms of both languages and readier explanation.

Separate adults from children, men from women, and call attention to that regulation in the notices advertising the evening school. At present, both teacher and pupil come to the sessions with minds dulled from a day's work. Because illiteracy is dangerous in a democracy, it would be worth while to make it compulsory for all illiterates, adults or otherwise, to attend school in the day time half a day while the regular schools are in session.

In 1895, of the total ratable polls, 21.89% were aliens. Of the total number of legal voters, 32.57% were foreign born naturalized voters.¹ In 1905 the native born persons 21 years of age and over exceeded the foreign born by over 89,000 while of males of voting age, the native born exceeded the foreign born by 7,800.

1. Mass. Census 1895 Vol. I, p. 236.

Yet of a total of foreign born males of voting age of 88,806, which is 88.51% of all foreign born males, there were naturalized 50,039 or 56.3%.

<u>21 years and over</u>		<u>Males of voting age</u>	
Native born	189,978	Native born	Foreign born
Foreign born	100,331	96,615	88,806
	<u>290,309</u>		

In 1915, the native born persons 21 years of age and over exceeded the foreign born by only 2,866, while of the males of voting age, the foreign born exceeded the native born by 2,377.¹ The native born females exceeded the foreign born females by 5,243. Of the total foreign born males of voting age, 64,059 were aliens and 50,560 were naturalized or 42.5%.

<u>Voting age</u>		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Total number 21 yrs and over (including age unknown.)	475,944	335,395	240,549

Native born	239,405	116,509	122,896
Foreign born	<u>236,539</u>	<u>118,886</u>	<u>117,653</u>
excess of native born	<u>2,866</u>		<u>5,243</u>

The 1920 Census shows an effect of the war in a considerable increase in the number of native born who are 21 years of age and over. They exceeded the foreign born by 37,866, while of the males of voting age the native born exceeded the foreign born by 16,445.

1. Mass. Census 1915. p. 194.

The native born female exceeded the foreign born by 21,421. Of the foreign born 21 years and over, 47.08% of the men and 45.93% of the women were naturalized.

	Voting Age	Males	Females
Total 21 years and over	479,938	234,863	245,075
Native born white	258,903	125,654	133,249
Foreign born white	<u>221,036</u>	<u>109,209</u>	<u>111,827</u>
Excess of native born	37,866	16,445	21,421 ^{a.}

In 1920 the total number naturalized of both men and women was 102,822 and the aliens numbered 118,214. As very little immigration occurred from 1915 to 1920, a large proportion of the foreign born residing in the city are eligible for citizenship, because the time requirement for residence has been fulfilled. This seems a fair showing considering that, fulfilling the requirement for residence, a man lost a day's pay as well as a day's pay for each of his two witnesses, since the applicant for naturalization would be expected to make good this loss. In addition, the wages received by most of the new-comers were such that a loss of a day's pay was a serious matter. The fact must also be recalled that a five year's residence in the United States is necessary for final papers. As many immigrants must move from place to place for their work it is frequently a hard

task to prove residence. With a total number of possible voters amounting to 167,069 in 1915, the naturalized voters consist of 30.2%. It hardly seems as if all the political ills can be placed on the shoulders of the foreign born.

The elections in Boston show a tendency for a lower percent of registered voters to attend the polls in the wards with the larger number of immigrant population. The question arises as to whether the necessity of working at a distance too great to allow voting at noon time and requiring too early a start in the morning is responsible. In politics, with few exceptions, it is the first generation of the new-comers in this country who are prominent. In Boston, the men of Irish descent control the city.

a. Ward	Per cent of native born	Per cent of foreign born (white)	Per cent natural- ized	Per cent of total citizens registered
1.	70.7	29.2	55.1	60.0
2.	58.5	41.3	31.3	50.3
3.	74.0	25.6	60.7	57.4
4.	71.8	27.9	64.9	62.9
5.	47.3	51.6	20.0	56.3
6.	59.8	39.8	35.7	41.2
7.	70.6	28.9	39.9	41.1
8.	63.4	36.3	25.5	50.1
9.	64.7	35.2	40.5	55.3
10.	71.2	28.2	54.6	60.0
11.	73.2	26.7	53.0	54.3
12.	69.2	30.7	47.5	48.2
13.	77.5	22.2	50.9	52.4
14.	70.9	28.8	63.7	62.2
15.	69.4	30.5	61.1	57.6
16.	68.0	31.8	62.7	55.7
17.	71.5	28.4	56.6	60.3
18.	68.7	31.8	60.7	58.4
19.	70.8	29.0	62.2	65.8
20.	76.1	23.7	63.3	59.7
21.	67.1	32.7	56.1	53.0
22.	72.4	27.5	59.0	65.0
23.	76.9	22.9	66.8	69.7
24.	72.1	27.8	50.1	68.4
25.	78.9	20.9	57.1	58.4
26.	73.4	26.5	54.0	64.8
Total	67.8	31.9	46.5	56.3

a.	State Election				City Election			
	Per cent who voted *				Per cent who voted			
Ward	1917	1918	1919	1920	1917	1918	1919	1920
1.	66	70	77	87	72	38	35	26
2.	64	71	74	82	74	42	34	26
3.	60	72	77	84	75	40	39	38
4.	64	76	79	84	78	45	45	46
5.	66	78	80	85	76	53	43	36
6.	60	70	76	81	76	50	35	30
7.	61	70	79	87	73	37	33	25
8.	64	71	84	86	75	43	41	33
9.	61	66	82	82	77	42	43	38
10.	65	65	77	85	77	41	40	35
11.	61	64	79	85	75	37	34	33
12.	62	63	76	83	77	38	36	31
13.	59	65	75	86	72	37	36	25
14.	70	68	79	85	78	44	46	33
15.	66	66	77	87	75	41	39	31
16.	69	72	81	87	79	39	32	27
17.	63	69	80	87	77	37	35	34
18.	61	65	77	86	77	35	31	27
19.	65	70	78	87	76	37	32	29
20.	64	69	79	86	75	32	28	26
21.	67	68	78	86	74	20	27	24
22.	70	69	82	90	80	41	38	42
23.	69	71	82	90	79	36	33	31
24.	71	71	83	89	78	28	26	21
25.	64	69	80	88	74	32	32	25
26.	65	69	80	89	75	34	32	27
Average	65	69	79	86	76	39	35	30

* Per cent of names checked to men registered.

CITY — 1915
 CITY — 1915
 STATE — 1917
 CITY — 1917



WARDS 5 2 6 8 9 21 16 18 12 15 1 7 19 10 17 14 4 24 22 26 3 23 20 11 13 25
 ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE PERCENT OF FOREIGN BORN.

PERCENT OF THOSE REGISTERED WHO VOTED

1920.

MALES AND FEMALES 21 YRS AND OVER

NUMBER REGISTERED — CITY ELECTIONS

NUMBER VOTED — STATE ELECTIONS

NUMBER NATURALIZED

NUMBER VOTED — CITY ELECTIONS



The earliest record of the dependent, defective and delinquent classes in the city is given for 1855. The foreign born lead in the number of the insane, paupers and criminals. The difference between the native and foreign born in the number of insane amounts to 94, in paupers 102 and in criminals 223. Since that time published reports do not give the cases by cities or towns.

a. Deaf and dumb		Blind		Insane	
Native	Foreign *	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign
24	7	35	20	89	183
Idiot		Pauper		Convicts	
Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign
20	7	272	374	412	645

* Unknown are classed as foreign: the total unknown for State is only 38.

The Associated Charities for a number of years gives the number of families which came to it for assistance and also the nationality by per cent. The Irish exceeded the native born in per cent of those receiving aid from 1888-93 and since that time have decreased sharply. The Canadians show a gradual increase, the English change slightly, and the Italians about double. The Germans show a gradual decrease to one half their former number.

a.

Per cent

Nativity of heads of families	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1898	1901
	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1899	1902
U. S. White	25	26.4	29	30	27	32.6	35.23
U. S. Colored	07	05.8	05	05	05.4	4.4	6.93
Canadian & Nova Scotia	09	11.8	11	12	10.9	12.8	12.33
Dutch	001	00 1	00	00 1	00 2		
English	05	05 1	06	06	06.5	6.6	6.07
						and Wales	
French & Belgian	005	01	01	01	01	.5	.27
Bohemian & Hungarian						.1	.35
German	04	02	02	03	02.4	3.1	1.39
Italian	02	01 9	04	04	02 4	6.4	5.37
Irish	41	36 6	36	31	32.4	24.1	22.68
Polish &		02	01 4	03	03.5	3.7	1.82
Russian	01						
Scandinavian	01	01	00 5	00 4	01 3	1.2	1.16
Scotch & Welch	02	02	01	01 4	02 6	2.1	3.52
Swiss	001	002	00 1	00 1	00 2	Scotch only	
Spanish & Portuguese	01	01 2	01	02	01 6		
Other	01	01 5	00 5	02	00 6	2.7	2.20
Unknown		00 2			01	.7	.69

Total families

1888-9	-----	---1194
1889-90	-----	1095
1890-91	-----	1173
1891-92	-----	1262
1892-93	-----	1204
1893-99	-----	1636
1901-2	-----	1294

The "principal cause of less work is the change in the nationality of the ward (North End). In place of the Irish population of a few years ago, there are Hebrews who take little of our time, as by the request of their own society, we usually refer them to it: Portuguese who are decent and industrious, contented with little, seldom ask help when in good health; and Italians who are intelligent and thrifty."¹

In 1919 societies organized by and carried on for the benefit of different racial groups reported that they had spent \$612,000. The Federated Jewish Charities spent about \$450,000 of this and the rest was made of amounts practically all of which were less than \$10,000.

In addition, the social settlements, medical and dental clinics, relief organizations, hospitals, clubs and nursing associations spent large amounts for service with the immigrant groups. The total number of persons aided and the amount of money spent cannot be given because the same person or family may be known to more than one society, and the expenditures are not separated according to amounts spent for any race.

However, if only the persons aided by the Overseers of the Poor are considered, there can be no duplications. For the year ending March 31, 1920, in Boston

1. Compiled from report Mass. Dept. Public Welfare 1920.

13,632 persons received assistance of whom 2,627 were foreign born.¹ By assistance is meant aid in the form of food, clothing, shelter, in institutions or outside.

The countries of birth are as follows:

Canada	332
England & Wales	115
Germany	36
Ireland	1,104
Italy	393
Russia & Poland	353
Scandinavia	37
Scotland	46
Other countries	211
	<u>2,627</u>

The net ordinary cost was \$977,864.11. This is the figure obtained after deducting all receipts and extraordinary expenses.

For the State, the foreign born who received public relief numbered 20,881, or 27.4% of the entire number of persons aided. This per cent is less than the proportion of foreign born in the population (generally 31.4%) by 4%.

Canada	4,223
England & Wales	1,307
German	239
Irish	5,846
Italian	2,440
Russian & Polish	2,442
Scandinavian	394
Scotch	343
Other countries	3,587
	<u>20,821</u>

Of persons aided the females of the total

1. Mass Dept. Public Welfare; 1920 Part III p. 85 seq.

native born outnumber the males by 7%, while of the total foreign born, the females outnumber the males by 55%.

Central and South America, Cuba, and Europe with the exception of the countries opposed to the United States in the late war and whose diplomatic relations are just now being arranged, maintain consulates at which assistance and information are given to the nationals of their countries. The Italian consul has a fund from which aid may be given under certain circumstances to returning Italians. The Canadian government supports an immigration bureau at which any facts concerning that country are on file. Prospective settlers are advised as to lands, prices and routes.

Following the report to the Legislature in 1914, made by the State Commission on Immigration, a Bureau of Immigration was established in 1917 which in 1919 was transferred to the Department of Education and is now (1922) known as the Division of Immigration and Americanization. The duty imposed on this division is " to employ such methods, subject to existing laws, as, in its judgment will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin: to protect immigrants from exploitation or abuse: to stimulate their acquisition and

mastery of the English language, to develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals and generally to promote their assimilation and naturalization."

In order to realize its purpose, the State Bureau carries on several lines of work

1. Meets immigrants at the docks.
2. Maintains an information bureau.
3. Provides notarial service (for immigrant affidavits)
4. Assists in filling citizenship papers.
5. Provides interpreters and translators mostly for other departments and social agencies).
6. Maintains a field secretary (for organizing local committees)

The meeting of immigrants at the docks by representatives of the Bureau and private societies has been systematized so that there is no overlapping of activities. Also, opportunities for exploiting the immigrant have been eliminated. Immigrants are discharged only to a known responsible person or if going by electric or taxi, the address given is verified, and the conductor or driver given an address card issued by the society handling the case. Payment is made before starting and the new-comer informed that there is no further charge. Private societies prominent in this work are the Charitable Irish, the United Hebrew Societies, East Boston Immigrant Home and the North American Civic League for

Immigrants. The League which makes no distinction of race or religion, has been meeting immigrants since 1908 and works in close co-operation with the Traveller's Aid Society which has agents at both the North and South Stations.

The social settlements scattered thru the congested districts reach the children and young people, but do not reach the old folks. Usually there is the language barrier, but the children may carry part of their experience back to the home. The Milk and Baby Hygiene Association has stations at convenient points where modified milk is sold, babies are examined regularly and talks given on their care and feeding in the foreign languages. The Instructive District Nursing Society looks after the sick and special nurses have charge of tuberculosis patients. The Social Service departments of the hospitals provide after care for discharged patients. In case of an accident in a congested district, the distance to a hospital would be short. The City's Emergency Hospital is located at Haymarket Square, half way between the North and West Ends. The Massachusetts General and Eye and Ear Hospitals are situated on Charles St. (West End). The South End has St. Elizabeth's and City Hospitals and South Boston is the home of the Carney

Hospital. All of these are large and leading institutions.

The Floating Hospital which is a steamer fitted as a hospital and carrying nurses and doctor, makes trips in summer from Warren Bridge near the North Station. Open to all, it is a particular blessing to the babies of the tenements whose mothers are able to set the house in order before leaving and can get back in time to get supper at night.

The Boston Legal Aid Society gives a much needed assistance to a new-comer who does not understand our legal procedure and is a protection against unprincipled lawyers. The recently established court for small claims where small amounts in dispute are settled without lawyers is a great help to the immigrant. His claim is small in amount but it means much to him because his resources are small. In the past, immigrants have lost many small claims because of the cost of prosecuting them.

The immigrant groups maintain five homes for temporary immigrant shelter and four for old people. Seven associations report that they regularly try to find employment for applicants and the foreign language speaking clubs attempt to place their unemployed members. Seven societies have representatives who meet the immi-

grants at the wharves and give any assistance which may be required. Four societies provide for burial of their poor. Three other groups maintain classes where children may study the language of their fathers after the close of school. Other immigrant activities are homes for children (2), hospitals (2), tuberculosis nurse, legal advice, summer outings, agents at Juvenile Court, classes in English, vocational training, free loans (2). Three societies are organized for educational purposes. Thirteen large social and fraternal societies are organized on a race basis. There is also a total abstinence society, a building association and an Anti T.B. Society.

The immigrant just landed and the one who has been here a few years as well, when an industrial depression occurs will need material assistance. His wages are small and not sufficient time has elapsed for him to establish himself on the industrial ladder. For the purpose of giving relief in such cases of destitution, thirty one foreign aid societies exist. Most of them are small, but some like the Federated Jewish Charities are large organizations carefully covering the whole field. In detail, the societies giving relief - food, clothing, or a stipend - are: Armenian 1, British 2, Greek 3, German 3, Norwegian 1, Polish 1, Jewish 3, Scotch 1, Lith-

uanian 1, Swedish 1, Swiss 1, Syrian 2, Irish 1.

The Association of the Evangelical Lutheran Church for Works of Mercy was incorporated in 1871. Its purpose is the aid of orphans both boys and girls, three years of age and over, German Lutherans being given the preference in admissions. It maintains a home for the young people and aided 26 in 1920. Of these, the greater part paid nothing. The society is maintained partly by subscriptions and partly from income derived from its farm and printing plant.

The British Charitable Society has had an existence as a corporation since 1817 and is one of the oldest of the societies for aiding the foreign born. In addition, aid is also given to descendants of those born under the British flag. Its budget is a modest one, in the vicinity of \$2000 to \$3000.

The Charitable Irish Society was incorporated early in the nineteenth century (1809) with the object of not only giving aid to the unfortunate, but also of promoting a spirit of unity and harmony among all resident Irishmen and their descendants. This latter ideal has been realized thru a long series of "get together" meetings held by the association. It is maintained by subscriptions and carries a budget of about \$3000. It

carries a cash reserve of about \$13,000.

Another of the long established societies is the German Aid Society which was incorporated in 1848. Besides giving relief in the form of food, fuel, rent and clothing, it also provides medical assistance and helps German immigrants find employment. The budget is about \$3000, nearly all of which is met by income from investments which total \$39,000.

German widows and orphans, as well as aged German men and women, are cared for by two German Ladies Aid Societies which were incorporated in 1893. Their investments amount to \$90,000 and the real estate owned and occupied by them reaches nearly \$60,000. Their budget is in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

The Norwegians have a Mission Home (incorporated in 1912) and also an Old Peoples Home and Charitable Association. The former is a non-sectarian institution which expends about \$3500 a year, largely derived from beneficiaries. The latter has not yet put into operation its home for the aged of Norwegian birth or descent.

The Scots Charitable Society has had a corporate existence dating from 1786. It has no paid officers and with a small number needing aid, is able to meet its expenses of nearly \$3,000 entirely from the income on

the \$58,000 owned by the association. Both Scotchmen born and their immediate descendants and families come into the scope of their work. The Women's Auxiliary of the Scots Charitable, incorporated 1917, takes for its field, the Scotch women and children. Its expenses of about \$1,000 are raised by subscription and entertainments.

The South Boston Lithuanian Benevolent Society was incorporated in 1910. It gives aid to those in distress, assists their members in obtaining an education and furnishes a center for meetings of people of that nationality. Their building provides a place for recreation and club meetings. Expenses are about \$4,000 which are met from rented real estate.

In 1914, the Swedes incorporated their Home of Peace at Roxbury. Here Scandinavian working girls who are unemployed may find a shelter. The cost of maintenance is \$5,600, about 4/5 of which is met from payments made by those using the institution.

The Swiss Benevolent Society was incorporated at the time of the Civil War. Since 1865 aid has been given to Swiss and their descendants in this country. The expenses of the society are met by subscription and because of the limited number of Swiss in the city the

corporation has been able at various times to extend aid to their fellow countrymen in Europe.

The Syrian Burial Society was incorporated in 1910. As its name indicates, it provides burial for Syrian poor but also gives medical aid. Its budget of about \$500 is sustained thru subscriptions.

The French Women's Christian Association since its incorporation in 1902 has maintained a home in the South End for French speaking girls. ^{It} helps them to obtain work and keeps them in a Christian atmosphere. Its budget of about \$5,000 is largely obtained from the girls making use of the home.

The Federated Jewish Charities of Boston was established in 1906 and is made up of a number of agencies. These societies date from the early nineties. The purpose is both the material and cultural welfare of the whole Jewish community. This society is the largest racial organization in the city and will probably expand as the other Jewish societies recognize the value of federation. The Federation recently carried out a successful campaign for the proper financing of its constituent members which are the Bureau of Jewish Education, Womens Sewing Society, Prison Aid, Country Week, Council of Jewish Women, Moeth Chitim (Passover), Big Brother

Association, Hebrew Industrial School, Beth Israel Hospital, Free Burial Association, Children's Bureau, Home for Jewish Children, District Service and Bureau of Jewish Religious Schools.

The Hebrew Industrial School is one of the oldest Jewish philanthropies in Boston (incorporated in 1902). It is located in the West End where it has just acquired its own quarters on Bowdoin St. The purpose of the society is the trade and industrial training of the daughters of immigrants. Instruction in the use of the needle is given as well as instruction in household economics. All pupils are taught to make their own clothes. The school has an enrollment of 210 children.

The Beth Israel Hospital which is located in Roxbury was incorporated in 1915. While this society is not a constituent member of the Federation, for the last two years the Hospital has received substantial backing from it.

The Free burial Association provides a Jewish funeral for the needy who would otherwise be buried in paupers graves.

The Home for Jewish Children was incorporated in 1906 and is located in West Roxbury. The Home has about 170 children for whom it provides education,

shelter, adequate recreation, nourishing food and Jewish training. In addition to the children in the Home, the Children's Bureau has placed 123 additional children in high class private boarding homes. Otherwise, these children would have been placed in non-Jewish homes by the State. Each child in a private family is visited regularly by a child welfare expert.

The Jewish Childrens Aid (incorporated in 1914) does an unusual kind of social service. It provides scholarships in commercial schools for promising children so that they may speedily get established in business and therefore be the more quickly in a position to assist their parents. In addition, the society provides outfits for pupils about to graduate from school.

The Jewish Prison Aid Society visits the Jewish prisoners and Jewish boys in the State Training Schools (reform schools). It tries to rehabilitate each person upon discharge and to provide religious services for them while in the institutions.

The Big Brother Association places the semi-delinquent and pre-delinquent Jewish boy in charge of a Jewish big brother who helps to steer him along the right path. These big brothers secure employment and attempt to find and develop any special capacity which

the boy possesses. Over 200 are cared for in this way.

The Council of Jewish Women operates a service for semi-delinquent and pre-delinquent girls. The work for the latter includes supervision after she reaches her family, securing employment and putting her quickly in touch with Americanizing agencies.

The Maternity Clinic operates thru Welfare Stations for expectant mothers. In these stations, advice and guidance are given to the mother. A doctor is supplied when the family is unable to provide one. Last year, this society cared for over 350 cases.

The District Service maintains five community houses in the congested sections of the city. These houses are supervised by the members in their neighborhood and consequently are the expression of neighborhood consciousness. Last year, these centers provided for the necessities of over 4,200 families. Over 40 professional workers distribute this relief and assist in the affairs of these families.

The Country Week Association operates the Laura Shuman Home at Montserrat, Mass. To this home are taken anemic children and those suffering from heart trouble, in addition to taking poor children on a two weeks vacation in the summer. Last year the society

cared for 280 children.

The Bureau of Jewish Religious Schools operates eight Sunday Schools with an attendance of 2,100 children. In addition the Bureau assisted with the recreation work of the Federation during the summer months. The Associated Boston Hebrew Schools helped various schools in order that proper standards of instruction and cleanliness could be maintained. In order that properly equipped teachers may be obtained for the children, the Association operates a Teachers College in connection with this work.

The United Moeth Chitim Society gives a limited amount of relief. This association has for its purpose the aiding of Jewish families to properly observe the Passover, by providing the essentials for this most important of the Hebrew holy days.

The non-English speaking groups are well provided with newspapers in their own tongue. There are some 27 in all, divided as follows: Albanian 1, Armenian 2, German 7, Greek 1, Italian 2, Jewish 5, Lithuanian 3, Polish 2, Swedish 3, Syrian 2, all published in Boston. In addition these groups and others are also served by the New York papers. The news in these papers is very largely made up of affairs happening in the old

country and the small gossip that fills so many of the columns of a country newspaper.

Scattered thru the city - their presence denoting the settlement of some particular nationality in that vicinity - are thirty-two churches and buildings wholly occupied by synagogues. In addition there are 37 Jewish congregations occupying two or three rooms in dwelling houses. The number of churches of the non-English speaking races is: Armenians 1, Chinese 1, Danes 3, Finns 1, French 1, Germans 5, Greeks 2, Italians 5, Hebrews 7, Letts 3, Lithuanians 1, Norwegians 4, Poles 2, Portuguese 1, Russian Orthodox 1, Swedish 6, and Syrians 2. The churches vary from imposing stone structures to very modest wooden buildings. In the oldest part of the city it frequently happened that the churches were left stranded by the moving of the congregation and were then sold to a non-English speaking group.

From 1900 to 1910, male foreign born dentists increased from 79 to 127, lawyers from 82 to 152, doctors from 244 to 304, teachers from 162 to 219: women teachers increased considerably from 245 to 790. Men barbers increased from 1291 to 2037. Women lodging house keepers made a large jump from 638 to 1,815 as did the native women lodging house keepers, 712 to 1,362. Foreign

female servants and waiters make a remarkable showing, changing from 3,871 to 13,842 while the native women left that occupation 14,371 to 4,899. Male foreign born book-keepers and accountants increased from 574 to 3,230 and females from 538 to 590. As clerks and copyists the foreign born women increased their force from 311 to 3,487, while the native women decreased from 1,824 to 410. As salesmen the foreign born men made a gain from 2,232 to 3,347. The foreign born females who were seamstresses increased from 951 to 2,355 and as tailors their numbers jumped from 1,338 to 4,321, while the men tailors moved from 3,519 to 10,006. The male merchants and dealers advanced from 4180 to 7,471.

Occupations - Boston

a.	1900	Males		Females	
		Foreign born	Native born	Foreign born	Native born
Agriculture		778	532	37	16
Professional service		8,158	2,363	524	4,177
Domestic and Personal service		11,304	22,504	8,832	19,099
Trades and Transportation		45,357	33,152	12,690	3,186
Manufacturing and Mechanical		38,465	37,883	12,448	7,605

Occupations - Boston

a. 1895	Male		Female	
	Foreign born	Native born	Foreign born	Native born
Agriculture	441	344	8	7
Professional service	3,254	2,800	1,054	4,053
Domestic and Personal service	7,302	7,103	74,293	59,645
Trades and Transportation	20,247	39,725	1,966	7,346
Manufacturing and Mechanical	28,418	24,190	7,377	17,536
<hr/>				
1905				
b.				
Agriculture	787	473	86	12
Professional service	2,821	2,163	929	4,821
Domestic and Personal service	23,132	14,632	20,745	12,046
Trades and Transportation	26,290	36,200	4,304	16,633
Manufacturing and Mechanical	36,283	27,783	9,071	14,174 *

* Classifications are different in both 1910 and 1915. Also, 1915 census does not give divisions into native and foreign born. Occupations for 1920 census are not yet published.

Boston - Occupations

1900	Males		Females	
	Foreign White	Native white	Foreign white	Native white
<u>Professional service</u>				
Actors, showmen	93	388	35	179
Clergymen	191	322	20	68
Dentists	79	328		
Electricians	343	922		
Lawyers	88	892		
Gov't officials	181	711		
Phys. & surgeons	214	1,215	62	267
Teachers & profs.	169	416	245	2,231
<u>Domestic and Personal service</u>				
<u>Boarding & Lodging</u>				
house keepers	77	68	636	712
Barbers and				
Hair dressers	1,391	555	41	105
Laborers	14,903	3,975	59	40
Servants and				
Waiters	2,642	1,384	3,971	14,771
Launderers	73	154	1,666	758
<u>Trade & Transportation</u>				
Agents	1,673	2,805	73	902
Bookkeepers &				
Accountants	574	2,443	522	3,032
Clerks and				
Copyists	2,033	2,821	311	1,924
Teamsters				
Hackmen etc.	4,646	6,503		
Wharfmen &				
Feddlers	1,586	330	91	4
Merchants &				
Dealers	4,180	5,379	407	385
Salesmen	2,232	6,822	1,152	3,977
Stenographers				
and Typists	58	280	1,906	363

a. Includes all such, no matter where employed.

Boston - Occupations

1900	Males		Females	
	Foreign White	Native White	Foreign White	Native White
<u>Manufacturing & Mechanical pursuits</u>				
Bakers	1,001	450	48	59
Boot & Shoe makers and repairers	1,395	886	180	516
Carpenters & Joiners	4,233	1,931		
Dressmakers	52	22	2,715	3,554
Painters & Glaziers	2,076	2,392		
Seamstresses			951	1,168
Tailors	3,519	587	1,338	651
Tobacco & Cigar factory	710	350	140	140

1910
Professional service

Actors, showmen			48	269
Clergymen	231	393		
Dentists	137	370		
Electricians	536	1,446		
Lawyers	156	1,163		
Gov't officials				
Phys. & Surgeons	304	1,291		
Teachers	219	481	750	866

Domestic and Personal service

Barbers & Hair-dressers	2,066	440	150	358
Boarding & Lodging house keepers			1,615	1,363
Laborers			1,675	418
Launderers	127	115	754	539
Servants	2,645	1,085	12,553	3,000
Waiters	903	1,543	1,289	1,889

Boston - Occupations

1910	Males		Females	
	Foreign white	Native white	Foreign white	Native white
<u>Trade & Transportation.</u>				
Agents a.	297	1,013		
Bookkeepers & a.				
Accountants	2,330	8,547	990	4,686
Clerks &				
Copyists b.	2,330	8,547	2,487	410
Clerks (stores)	1,237	3,654	1,308	263
Teamsters &				
Hackmen etc.	5,016	7,823		
Hucksters &				
Peddlers				
Merchants &				
Dealers	7,471	5,483		
Salesmen (stores)	3,347	8,209	1,570	4,812
Stenographers and Typists	95	502	588	4,510

Manufacturing
and Mechanical

Bakers	1,032	307		
Boot & Shoe makers and Repairers *	2,044	1,812		
Shoemakers &				
Cobblers **	933	63	562	1,227
Carpenters &				
Joiners	4,219	1,714		
Dressmakers			3,016	3,266
Painters &				
Glassers	2,038	1,780		
Seamstresses	1,467	399	2,359	1,968
Tailors	1,006	281	4,221	245
Tobacco &				
Cigar factory	931	360	210	190

c.

a. All in that line

b. Except in store

c. U. S. Census 1910 Vol IV p.539

* Factory

** Not in factory.

The garment trade is dominated by the foreign born who have three Central Councils in Boston, the Joint Board of Cloak and Skirt Makers, the Amalgamated Joint Executive Board of Clothing Workers and the International Ladies Garment Workers. While mainly Jewish, there is an Italian and also a Lithuanian local union. Most of the brewery workers are German and they have a Central Council and a local union. Because of the religious requirements in regard to meat, there is a considerable number of Jewish butchers who have a Central Council and three local unions. Some of the Jewish unions have formed an association known as the United Hebrew Trades of Greater Boston and have a central meeting place in the West End. This is the headquarters of two grocery locals, a hotel and restaurant union, the three locals in the meat industry, the hardwood finishers, the upholsterers and the wool sorters.

In the building trades, the Italians have two local unions, a longshoremen's union, a shoe workers union and a rattan workers local.

The Hebrew bakers have a separate local and so have the Polish workers in the food industries. The glove cutters, gold beaters and fur workers who are largely Germans, each have a local union.

The foreign born merchants not only have stores in the district in which their race is numerous but have also spread thru the city. Some races predominate in certain lines. The Italians own and man nearly all the small boat fishing fleet sailing out of Boston. The fruit stores are largely in their hands tho the Greeks are coming in. The Saturday night open air market in the market district is conducted mostly by Italians.

The Chinese are found mostly in business as laundrymen, dealers in chinese goods, and restaurant owners and conduct their business mostly as ordinary American restaurants. They are also absorbing the medium and small size confectionary stores. The Syrians very largely travel thru the country as pack peddlers while the Armenians go in for the selling of rugs. The Jewish people have control of the pawn brokers and junk business and make up a large proportion of the foreign born in the professions.

The Poles, Lithuanians and Italians make up the large part of laborers. Most jobs in factories are obtained thru friends already employed, but other work is obtained thru private employment agencies, thru foreign bankers also running employment bureaus and thru their membership in native language clubs. The State

Employment Bureau is not of service to the non-English speaking part of the population as the staff does not include members who can speak foreign languages. The foreign banker because of his close touch with his fellow countrymen thru his employment department is the person to whom the members of his race naturally intrust their savings. As the banker is frequently without experience in the banking business, the results have been oftentimes unfortunate for the immigrant. In 1920 in Boston, four foreign bankers and a Credit Union composed of one nationality were closed by the Bank Commissioner. In addition, four large Trust Companies which were in effect foreign bankers were closed by the Bank Commissioner. Of the total number of foreign bankers in the State (77), Boston had 27.

Some idea of the amount of money handled by these bankers can be obtained from the report of the amount of money sent by them to Europe.

Report for the State:

1916	\$ 7,381,119
1917	10,106,900
1918	9,449,733
1919	17,251,870
1920	23,933,943

For the better protection of depositors in the foreign banks, the Bank Commissioner recommends that

there should be a cash reserve of 30%: the amount of loans to one person or partnership be limited: there should be a definite amount of permanent capital which should be kept unimpaired; and the private business of the proprietor be kept separate from the banking business.^{1.}

The State Census of 1915 found for the whole city that the number of persons per room was 0.8, and 4.81 persons to an apartment. In Ward 2 (East Boston) the number was 1.1, and in Ward 5 (North and West Ends) the number was 1.3, the highest for the city. In Ward 9 (South Boston) it was 1.0 and the number decreased to 0.6 in three of the outlying wards.

Some idea of the crowding on the land may be obtained from the number of rooms to a family.^{2.} The 3 and 4 room apartments are most frequently found in the most congested districts. The average for the city was 5.6 rooms to a family. In Ward 5, the number is 3.9 which is the lowest, and the figure rises to 6.6 in Ward 8 (Back Bay) and Ward 19 (Dorchester). Other wards with small number of rooms per family are Ward 2 with 4.7 and Ward 9 with 4.8.

In 1908-9, the agents of the U. S. Commission on Immigration found crowding in rooms to be the highest

1. Mass. Bank Commissioners Report 1930 Vol. I p. 6 seq.
Vol. II pp. 36, 422.
2. Mass. Census 1915.

in Boston with 1.44 persons per room.¹ This is for selected blocks in different sections of the city. Compared with other cities which the Commission studied the standing is as follows:

Boston	1.44	per	room
Philadelphia	1.41	"	"
Cleveland	1.40	"	"
New York	1.39	"	"
Buffalo	1.33	"	"
Chicago	1.26	"	"
Milwaukee	1.14	"	"

The territory in the the North End included by Endicott, Thatcher, Washington, North, Causeway, Prince, Snowhill, Charter Streets, Jackson Ave., Commercial, North and Cross Streets and 1/2 their bounding streets, has an area of 57.2 acres; density of 398 persons an acre.² The number of persons was 22,779 and they were 76% of the total population of Ward 6.

In the West End, 21,222 persons, or 69% of the population of Ward 8 were in the area Merrimac, Pitts, Green, Chambers, Allen, Charles, Leverett, Brighton, Lowell, Minot, Nashua and Causeway Streets and 1/2 their bounding streets. The area was 45.9 acres and the density 462 persons to an acre. In both districts the total population was 44,001, located on 103.1 acres. This shows a density of 427 per acre. In 1905, the Lower East Side of New York with congestion the worst in the

1. The Immigrant Population of Mass. Mass. Bureau of Statistics p. 18 April 30, 1913. From U. S. Immigration Report.

2. Boston 1915 Housing Report 1909.

world had 575.5 per acre.

The Poplar, Brighton, Milton and Spring Streets block had 578 persons per acre. Seven single blocks in the North and West Ends had in 1905 1,017 to 1,174 inhabitants. Four blocks in this territory were studied intensively:

- #1. Block, Salem, Stullman, Morton and Endicott Sts. 1/2 Poles and 1/2 chiefly Russian Jews; some Italians.
- #2. Block, Prince, Snowhill, Cleveland Pl. and Margaret Sts. 2/3 Italians and 1/3 Jews.
- #3. Block, Pitts, So. Margin, Hale and Green Sts. Equal Jews and Italians.
- #4. Block, Poplar, Brighton, Milton and Spring Sts. Nearly all Jews.

The average rent on the 4th block per apartment was	\$15.93
" " " " " 3d " " " "	12.18
" " " " " 2nd " " " "	12.36
" " " " " 1st " " " "	11.59

In block #1 population increased 18.6% between 1905 and August 1909

In block #2 population increased 51% between 1905 and October 1909, or from 498 to 752.

Meanwhile, land values were rising in this section and declining in Charlestown, the South End and South Boston.

The remedy for ^{these} conditions is: education of tenants, lower taxes, removal of factories to suburbs, lower height houses, smaller per cent of the lot to be built upon and a zone system. In regard to congestion

of people in buildings, the law as it stands gives the Board of Health sufficient power to deal with the problem.

A composite picture of the four blocks in the North and West Ends (Ward 5 in 1920) shows an average of 84% of the block covered by buildings. A four story tenement covering 84% of its lot with a yard of irregular shape 12 feet wide and behind part of the house, faces a street 25 feet wide. Halls and stairs are dirty, dark and inadequately ventilated and less than three feet wide. On the ground floor there is a store, and behind it a small apartment. On each floor above, one apartment of 3 rooms; in the hall a water closet for each of two families - 8 persons - dark, dirty and inadequately ventilated; no room of the apartment vacant. For each family the only water supply is a single faucet in the kitchen sink. In the three rooms live man, wife, 2 young children, one older child and one lodger - six persons. Four persons to 3 rooms is considered overcrowding. The wife and younger children sleep in one room and have 350 cubic feet of air per person: man, older child and lodger sleep in second bed room and have 250 cubic feet of air per person: the rent is \$11.50 a month, nearly \$1 per week per room. As some 1,500 persons on these

blocks are packed in twice as closely as comfort, decency and health allow, so live a large part of the 44,000 persons in the tenement districts in the North and West ends.

The North End has in a convenient location the Copps Hill Terrace which is a short distance from the old North Church. The Terrace of 4.3 acres looks down upon the 2 acre playground extending to the water's edge. A promenade pier with seats, runs into the harbor and the summer bath houses for men and women are entered from the pier. The Prince St. playground of $2\frac{1}{5}$ of an acre occupies the space between two narrow streets and was obtained by tearing down the old buildings formerly standing there. On North Bennett St. is located an all Year gymnasium and shower baths.

In the West End the embankment walk extends along the Charles River from the dam to Harvard Bridge, a distance of about a mile and a half. A continuous row of seats, nearly a quarter of a mile in the lower section, will all be taken in the summer evenings and the walks will still be jammed. Adjoining the dam is an acre playground, locker house, with all year shower baths. The playground has an oval cinder track, athletic apparatus and is constantly used. Besides the West Boston Bridge

is a small supervised playground with locker house for girls and small children. In the summer, two floating bath houses, one for men and one for women, are moored to the wall. These are largely patronized.

The Boston Common with its 48 acres is accessible from both North and West Ends and the band concerts bring large crowds. Its benches are most popular. The daytime brings the visitor and the loafer. The hot summer nights when people are allowed to sit on the grass finds the place crowded. The Common contains a first class ball field, which must serve for the ball games of all the children of the North and West Ends. It cannot begin to meet the need. Additional grounds could be provided on the Charles River Dam and on the Common.

The adjoining Public Garden of 24 acres, with its trees, ponds, and flowers attracts many on Sunday and holidays.

East Boston has a splendid breathing space in Wood Island Park - a place of 55 acres. It has an open air gymnasium, field house and bath. Five acres are laid out for games - baseball, football, tennis, skating and track. There are two other buildings with bath showers and gymnasiums, and a third with showers and swimming pool. This section has three smaller play-

grounds, one of 1 1/4 acres for children, another of 3 3/4 acres with a ball field and childrens corner, and the last of 5 1/4 acres has a ball field and skating pond.

Charlestown has three playgrounds along the Mystic River. The first, near the Chelsea Bridge, of about 2 acres was intended for children: the middle playground has about 6 acres, one acre of which is a children's playground, and a bathing beach. The third field of 14 acres at Sullivan Square has a field house, cinder track, ball fields and skating. Because of being shut off by the railroad and elevated tracks, it does not get the use that its facilities warrant. This section also has a building with all year showers and gymnasium, and a school house with showers which may be used in the evening.

The summer floating baths on the Warren and Mystic Bridges, which draw from the North End, West End and Charlestown, frequently have a long waiting line.

South Boston has the bathing beaches that ^{people} draw from all over the city. At K and L Streets are separate all year bath houses and gymnasiums for men and women. From City Point, the end of the district, the broad Columbia Road runs along the whole south water front

and extends to Franklin Park. Castle Island affords a breathing place that is reached by bridge from the Point.

The Strandway affords baseball, tennis, skating and provides a corner for the little children. Two other playgrounds of 4 and 8 acres respectively allow baseball and skating. Two smaller places of about $1/4$ and $1/2$ acres provide recreation for small folks. One building in the district has all year showers and gymnasium, and another has showers only.

Dover Street in the heart of the South End has an all year shower and tubs for both men and women. The gymnasium on Tyler Street, near a rapidly growing foreign born district, is equipped with showers. The playground of $1/4$ acres is serviceable for small children.

For the year 1920, the total number of bathe in the whole 13 indoor bath places for the entire city was 1,389,994 of which 74% were taken by boys and men.

Branch Public Libraries are located in the North and West Ends, Charlestown, East Boston and South Boston. These are open from 9 to 9. Books in the languages spoken in the adjoining neighborhood are provided.

The recreation centers established in the schools afford an opportunity for meeting of neighborhood clubs. Illustrated lectures in both English and

foreign languages are provided. These centers afford the best means of approach to the people living in the non-English speaking parts of the city. Under the proper guidance, the centers can attain the leadership in all civic affairs for both the foreign and native born.

This survey shows that the number of immigrants arriving at Boston since 1820 is large enough to make it the second port of entry in the country. The first race to come in considerable numbers was the Irish in the forties and the next large groups - the Italians and Hebrews - came in the nineties. The change in the race of the immigrant and the increase in numbers is apparent.

Regulation of those coming has been practised since the time of the settlement of the city in 1630. The new-comers of the nineteenth century were allowed to land without limit as to numbers and to shift as best they could after arriving, but the immigrant to-day faces better conditions. Provision is made for protection on the wharf by the State and also by nine private societies. Legal protection for small claims is given by the court and by private agencies. Some seventy-five incorporated charitable and philanthropic societies give aid for all kinds of need. In addition, thru their unions, societies and clubs, the foreign language

inhabitants are providing for the needs of their own people for recreation, material aid and employment.

The need of protection - police, fire, medical - has been well met by the city. Water supply and drainage are good. Housing conditions need improvement, tho so far as congestion is concerned it can be met by present laws. Schools are good and library facilities well supplied. The amount of playground space needs to be increased immediately. Means of handling unemployment are needed and established banks must protect the savings of the immigrant from the private bankers of his own race.

Yet with all these things done the new-comers live and play apart. The barrier is partly economic and partly lingual. The former is being overcome slowly by the trade unions, but the language and illiteracy maladjustment can be solved only through the schools. Upon the schools rests this responsibility of assimilation and until this fact is recognized and the schools adjusted to meet this need, the problem still remains.

APPENDIX



MAP OF
BOSTON
PROPER.
WALKER LITHOGRAPH & PUBLISHING CO.
400 N. BROAD ST.
NEW YORK

BOSTON PROPER

WARD 1



(Precinct 1 includes the Islands in Boston Harbor)



WARD 9



For six years the report of the U. S. Commissioner of Immigration gave the alien immigrant arrivals by nationality for each port.

Boston

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Ireland	11,151	11,644	11,731	10,415	6,553	10,584
England	7,800	6,982	7,317	7,810	4,391	4,374
Wales	25	79	25	33		4
Scotland	1,909	1,796	1,713	1,721	1,046	811
Germany	399	330	330	576	905	413
France	56	21	13	23	31	40
Russia	1,601	2,537	4,197	1,272	865	1,713
Poland	432	303	914	261	40	26
Switzerland	5	8	7	2	17	2
Sweden	4,112	4,412	3,813	4,201	1,758	1,658
Norway	1,244	1,046	911	1,415	610	573
Belgium	7	3	18	27	17	18
Holland	11	15	9	22	11	2
Italy	15	28	27	18	38	24
Spain	8	10	9	7	23	4
Portugal	45	8	545	727	3	124
Denmark	259	201	163	157	16	98
Hungary	12	34	30	12	43	58
Austria	53	75	140	108	179	337
Turkey	5	1	7	2	7	7
Australia	5	5	0	11	0	0
Greece	1	4	7	3	113	3
All other	1,118	1,184	404	94	0	0
China	1	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	32	406	337	238
Roumania	0	0	0	0	0	14

Boston ^{a.}

Ward	Per cent of native born		Per cent of foreign born		Rank according to number of foreign born 1920
	1920	1910 ^{b.}	1920	1910	
1.	70.8	66.6	29.2	33.2	11
2.	58.6	54.6	41.4	45.2	2
3.	74.3	71.3	25.7	28.5	21
4.	71.9	70.9	28.1	29.9	17
5.	47.4	66.4	52.6	33.3	1
6.	59.9	35.9	40.1	63.9	3
7.	70.8	47.6	29.2	48.9	12
8.	63.5	39.5	36.5	60.3	4
9.	64.8	53.4	35.2	46.3	5
10.	71.3	69.3	28.7	30.3	14
11.	77.0	57.4	23.0	41.3	24
12.	69.3	66.9	30.7	32.6	9
13.	77.7	59.2	22.3	40.6	25
14.	71.8	68.0	28.2	31.8	16
15.	69.5	70.4	30.5	29.4	10
16.	68.1	70.2	31.9	29.6	7
17.	71.6	66.9	28.4	33.0	15
18.	68.8	70.5	31.2	29.2	8
19.	70.9	65.7	29.1	34.1	13
20.	76.2	72.7	23.8	27.1	23
21.	67.2	70.8	32.8	29.0	6
22.	72.5	67.1	27.5	32.7	19
23.	75.4	71.7	24.6	28.2	22
24.	72.2	73.9	27.8	25.9	18
25.	79.1	70.6	20.9	29.2	26
26.	73.5		26.5		20
City	66.7	61.6	33.3	35.9	

a. Boston Municipal Register 1918, 1921

b. Cannot compare 1910 and 1920 as boundaries were changed between census dates.

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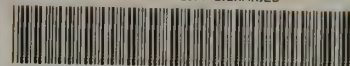
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